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ANGLO-SAXON UNION AS GUARANTEE OF THE WORLD'S PEACE

French Desire for Safeguards
May Be Fulfilled by Joint
Action by the United States
and the United Kingdom

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—With President Wilson expected back again in Paris in the course of a few days, and a preliminary treaty of peace well above the horizon, the time would seem specially appropriate for a review of the situation, as well as it can be judged. It is generally recognized, of course, by those in actual touch with the situation that, whilst the great reorganization promised by the League of Nations and all that it stands for is steadily gaining ground and favor, some of the nations concerned find it difficult to break away from the old ideas, and, whilst approving the ideal, are inclined to urge the "practical view" and the safeguarding of the immediate future by old, and, as they would term them, "tried methods."

This is particularly the case with France. France thoroughly understands what is going on in Germany, and she is not deceived, for a moment, by the German revolution. The Germans may have seen the error of Kaiserlich-militarism, but the people who are in control of Germany are still "the old gang." They are men who believe implicitly in the power of bluff, intrigue and everything but honesty to gain their ends; who got themselves into power by employing an electoral system which forced the voter to vote for individuals, thus, for election purposes apparently eliminating party, only to resurrect the party the moment the election was over. Germany, in a word, is almost as far as ever from having obtained political liberty. France, in common with the rest of the Allies, is well aware of this, but France it is that will have to live side by side with Germany when the peace is signed and the armies are withdrawn.

France Troubled About Future

France, therefore, is troubled about the future as she sees it. She believes still that a new war is only a matter of time, and she is, therefore, still inclined to pin her faith on military safeguards rather than on anything else. To her the safeguard involved in separating Germany west of the Rhine from Germany east of the Rhine would be a much greater protection than anything that could be devised by the League of Nations.

The American military authorities, on the other hand, are inclined to the view that the overthrow of Kaiserism has really settled the matter. They are not unnaturally inclined to judge everything according to their own standards, to see in the League of Nations all the safeguards and security they have found in their own constitution for nearly a century and a half, and to have scant sympathy with French doubts and distrusts. The result is that, whilst laboring honestly to understand one another, and every day understanding each other better, France is still inclined to regard America as too unpractical, whilst America is inclined to regard France as inclined toward reaction and not able to shake herself free from the Congress of Vienna school of politics.

Between these two extremes, if they may be so called, stands the British view, quite determined on reconciliation, sympathetic toward France, because it has had a thousand years and more practical experience of Europe, but fully sharing the faith of America in the dawn of a new era. Great Britain, in the person of Mr. Lloyd George, fully recognizes that the only real safeguard against renewed war in Europe is the utter determination of the people themselves that there shall be no such renewal. He is determined, therefore, first of all, upon the disarming of Germany down to the level necessary for her to maintain internal order, on breaking the habit of conscription, on drastically controlling the munitions industry, and on including the prohibition of conscription in the terms of peace. Once Germany is disarmed, the British view is that other governments will be compelled by public opinion to follow suit, and once the idea is broken in Germany, the people will never allow their rulers to revive it unless the territorial settlement arrived at by the Peace Conference is provocative and unjust.

A Growing British View

To all this France's reply at present is, "We agree that we are safe for the moment, but what of the future? Germany has 70,000,000 people to our 40,000,000. We are deprived of our great stand-by in the past, namely, the Russian alliance. What security have we that the League of Nations is to be an actual controlling force?" The answer to these questions, according to a growing British view, must be that the United States of America and the British Empire must undertake that if Germany or another power begins to expand its armaments, beyond the limit necessary to deal with internal affairs, they will compel those powers to conform to the disarmament agreement, either by taking direct and

immediate action or by raising armaments on the basis of two to one, so that the offending power shall be confronted with an overwhelming superiority. It is contended that this demonstration that the Anglo-Saxon world was in earnest would be sufficient to stop all plans of aggression.

BERNSTORFF CLAIM IS REPUDIATED

Assertion of His Opposition to
Submarine Warfare Is Met
With Record of the Former
Ambassador in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, published yesterday, quotes Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador at Washington, as having declared that he opposed ruthless submarine warfare while he was negotiating with his government from the embassy here.

It is a matter of official record in Washington that Count von Bernstorff had advance knowledge that the Lusitania was to be sunk, and advised the fact in American newspapers. On the evening of the day early in February, 1917, after he had served notice at the State Department that unrestricted submarine warfare was to be resumed the following day, he used the following words in discussing the matter with newspaper men: "We shall bring England to her knees in 30 days." Throughout his career during the early days of the war the German Ambassador never relaxed in his efforts to justify the submarine atrocities of his government.

Since his dismissal, the State Department has learned that most of his protestations were hypocritical. He was the guiding influence in all the propaganda and sabotage work directed against the government to which he was accredited. The government learned that no confidence was to be placed in anything von Bernstorff said, and that same opinion, it is certain, exists today. One official said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor: "The only thing von Bernstorff ever said that we can absolutely rely upon was contained in the last words he left Washington. He said then, 'I shall not return.' There is no question of the truth of this statement."

DRAFT IDENTIFIED IN O'LEARY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary under the Espionage Act on Wednesday, Louis J. Grumbach, an employee of a banking house, identified a \$500 draft made out at the direction of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, former commercial attaché of the German Embassy, to the order of Gustav Dopeloff, at that time said to be treasurer of the American Truth Society.

The government offered this testimony in rebuttal, but failed in its attempt to introduce new evidence. The letter of Dr. Albert requesting issuance of the draft was also placed in evidence. The defendant claims that the government acted unfairly in reserving this important piece of evidence until the last.

MR. HAYS QUESTIONED ON COMING ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"It would be foolish now to attempt to discuss what the issues will be in the next presidential campaign," said Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, when asked here on Wednesday by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to what he thought of the possibilities of some of the big international questions of the present time being made party issues in the coming campaign. Mr. Hays said it would be impossible to tell at the present time what the issues in the 1920 campaign will be. Mr. Hays has expressed himself in several speeches lately as being in favor of a strong policy of nationalism for the United States as opposed to internationalism.

AMERICAN BOARD FOR "STRAND RIOT" NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Commander Stirling of the United States Navy, Maj. Kennedy White, judge advocate of the United States Army, and Capt. Frank White of the sanitary corps, will constitute the American Board of Inquiry into Sunday's incident in the Strand, in which American troops were concerned.

RELEASE OF SEVEN SINN FEIN PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DURHAM, England (Tuesday)—Professor O'Neill and six other Sinn Fein prisoners were released from Durham prison yesterday.

CLOSER UNITY OF ALLIES ADVISED

General Pau, Member of French
Mission, Says Substance of
Agreement Is Essential in
Any Compact to Be Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The main necessity of the present time is that of making permanent the unity of purpose and will now existing among the Allies who fought the war against Germany. This statement was made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with great emphasis, by Gen. Paul Gerald Pau, leader of the French mission to Australia, whose members are now in this city to take passage on the Cunarder Mauretania for return to France.

General Pau pointed out that it was impossible for him to answer any questions concerning the League of Nations. He was the leader of an official French mission, and it would be improper for him to discuss such a political matter, especially since he had been absent from France for several months and knew nothing of the truth about the situation with regard to the league except what he had read in the newspapers, which, as he supposed his interviewer was aware, was not always sufficient.

General Pau said the question of the league was under discussion among diplomats, and the situation would only be complicated further, and a solution of the problem brought no nearer, by an expression of his individual opinion.

But the general did consent to be quoted as saying that the two chief questions for those who are organizing the league to solve, in his opinion, were, first, the necessity that all nations members of the league work in agreement together, and, second, the necessity of providing the very best possible means for sanctioning, and also for enforcing, the league's decisions.

Unity First Essential

It was when General Pau was asked if there was anything he would like especially to say that he declared the main necessity of the moment to be continuation of the unity among the Allies. This unity, he added, provided a way of approach to the League of Nations.

"I do not care what label is put on the organization which, through the strength of the unity among the Allies, is to preserve the world from future wars like that through which we have just passed," explained the general. "What the organization is called is not essential. The really important thing, the thing that must be remembered above all others, is that the Allies, united by war, shall remain united in peace. The main condition requisite for such unity is the entente concerning economic as well as political and social questions of an international character. For in future the causes that will tend to make for war will be economic rather than political. If the Allies do not remain united, our enemies, the Germans, who are now disarmed, but who are always waiting for a chance to come to the fore again, may resume the attempt to cause dissension among us. Unity of mind and will among the Allies is therefore essential for the peace of the whole world."

Welcome Appreciated

General Pau spoke with eager gratitude of the welcome the mission had received in Australia, and also in New Zealand and Canada, both of which nations had invited the mission to visit their principal cities. The mission consisted originally of M. Albert Melin, former Minister of Labor in the French Government, and a distinguished parliamentarian, chairman; General Pau, military member; M. Andre Siegfried, a professor of the school of political sciences and a writer of note, general secretary; M. Le Commandant d'Andre, aide-de-camp to General Pau; M. Corbiere, horse and cattle raiser in Normandy, representing agriculture; Meadows Smith, British Consul, attached to the mission by the British and Australian governments as an indication of the close relations between them and the French; M. Gaston Thomson, representing labor; M. Leclercq-Motte, wool manufacturer of Roubaix; M. Mathieux, silk manufacturer of Lyons, and M. Bader, secretary.

After being received by President Wilson in Washington last August, the mission went to San Francisco. Here M. Melin passed away, and General Pau was appointed chairman. The members of the mission speak highly of the courtesies extended to them and the honors paid to M. Melin by the San Francisco municipal authorities and by the authorities at Washington. From San Francisco, M. Thomson, the labor member, returned to France, and he had arrived at Sydney only a week before his fellows left Australia for Canada on their return trip. Mr. Smith remained in Australia to be with him.

Friendship Strengthened

The chief purpose of the mission was to answer the invitation extended by Australia that France should take this method of carrying even further the development of mutual understanding and sympathy between the French and the Australians, already strengthened during the war. The members were pleased that New Zealand also invited them to visit her principal cities, and that later Canada

did the same. In all three countries the mission traveled extensively, and General Pau was certain that they had done much to draw France and these British dominions into closer relationship.

The mission studied political, economic, and social questions in Australia and New Zealand. General Pau pointed out that they were not a negotiating body; they had not been appointed to draw up any treaties or agreements, but to thank the Australians, New Zealanders, and also the Canadians, for the whole-hearted manner in which they had done their bit in the war, and to exert every legitimate influence of deepened friendship to unite the peoples of the four countries in closer bonds.

General Pau said that the relations between Australia and France were cordial, even before the war, although it had not been known generally that the two nations were in close touch. Before the war, France had been the foremost continental buyer of Australian wool. For 40 years her wool buyers had spread a friendship for France through Australia. The French export trade to Australia had not been developed to the same extent. Other countries, especially Germany, had sold a large share of goods to Australia, not because of any Australian sympathy for Germany, or because of any inferior quality of French goods, but because the personal touch between Australia and France had not, after all, been developed to a point where the greatest possibilities for mutual good could be realized from it.

The war, General Pau said, had changed all this. France had seen the soldiers of Australia, New Zealand and Canada fighting on French soil. She had learned to love them, and they had learned to love her. And here was the foundation for most helpful future relations among these countries. The mission found that the Australians and New Zealanders were extremely cordial toward the French in Tahiti and New Caledonia. General Pau was sure that one of the good results of the war would be a deeper understanding among France, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and all their allies; and once more he emphasized his warning that this unity of the Allies must be perpetuated unshaken.

General Pau is a fighter of note. Although past the age limit, he was recalled into active service in August, 1914, and 10 days later he retrieved the check sustained by French arms at Mulhausen. Later still, he superintended the retreat of the Belgian Army from its untenable position in Antwerp. From February to May, 1915, he was engaged on a military mission to the Balkan States and Russia, and at the request of the Tsar he headed a second military mission to Russia and the Caucasus a few months later. In 1917, he was charged with a mission to Switzerland for the exchange and repatriation of French prisoners. In the Franco-Prussian war, the general, at the battle of Worth, lost his right arm, but two months later he applied for permission to resume service, and after the war he received the cross of the Legion of Honor. Attaining the age limit in 1913, the general relinquished command of the twentieth army corps, but returned to duty when the world war broke out.

CABINET'S RETURN TO BERLIN PENDING

Imperial Ministry to Leave Weimar
— Martial Law Declared
in the Capital Owing to
Spartacists' Ruthless Methods

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The reports now available from Berlin indicate that fighting there has been very severe indeed and that the Spartacists have attained considerable portions of the city. The order of the day is martial law. Hence the government's proclamation of martial law, a step which has not been taken for decades, a state of siege only having been proclaimed during the war. Moreover, the government has now ordered the summary shooting of anyone found fighting the government troops with weapon in hand. The reason given for the order is the Spartacists' adoption of the practice of shooting down their prisoners en masse.

The latest report of the situation states that fighting has revived in the Lichtenberg area, whither the government has summoned considerable reinforcements. Meanwhile President Ebert has arrived in the capital and conferred with Herr Gustave Noske, the War Minister. The Imperial Cabinet is due to return from Weimar in the middle of the week, after the National Assembly has referred the draft of the constitution to a committee. Herr Eickhorn, former president of the Berlin police, has resumed his political activities in Brunswick, which has become the rallying point of the Communist element.

TRIAL OF TURKISH CULPRITS PROBABLE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It is expected that the advent of the Danish Pasha Cabinet in Constantinople will be marked by the opening of the trial before the court-martial of those members of the Committee of Union and Progress who are responsible for the massacres and deportations.

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON LABOR SITUATION

Chicago Attorney Declares That
Improved Conditions for Com-
mon People the World Over
Will Be One of the Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Improved conditions for the common people the world over will be one of the results of the world war, in the opinion of Clarence S. Darrow, Chicago attorney, who came in close contact with labor conditions in Europe during the war, and who has for years, through his law practice, been closely associated with the laboring people of the United States. The world is growing ashamed of abject poverty, said Mr. Darrow in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the international labor situation. The slums with all the sordid conditions will be gradually wiped out; if for no other reason than as a matter of art. The war, he declared, has created a state of mind to bring this about.

Situation in Europe

"The war will have a good deal of influence in Europe on the labor situation. It will have much less here," Mr. Darrow continued. "The relations between Capital and Labor, the same as all other human relations, are subject to continual readjustment. Fundamentally, the whole thing is a struggle on the part of the man who works to get what he produces. He never has been able to do it and very likely never will be. The difference between what he earns and what he gets is taken out in rents, excessive interest, and excessive profits, largely growing out of combinations of Capital."

"In England, France and Germany, in fact, in most of the European countries the customs and institutions have been such as to divide sharply between the workingman and the man who lived without manual labor. One form of this resulted from very high land prices. Common land in England is from \$500 to \$1000 an acre. And this was formerly untaxed, where not in actual use. The share that goes to these landlords must come from the production of labor."

"The war has imposed such a great burden upon England that this land must be taxed and this means low land values and the use of more land, which means a greater share will go to labor. Then, too, England has suffered so terribly in the war that some kind of government systems will no doubt be necessary to rehabilitate her industries, and this cannot be done except through some system of profit sharing or something more radical."

Greater Partnership Foreseen

"It means there will have to be a greater partnership between labor and capital. What is true of England is true of every European country that took part in the war. It will be more necessary in Germany than anywhere else probably. It might result in a socialized state in Germany, as without something of this sort Germany can never pay her indemnities and indebtedness."

The laboring men did so much in the war and the nations have found them so necessary that the laboring men will be able to demand more and their demands will be considered more justly by the employing classes. It seems to me to be a change for the better among the poor in Europe."

"The United States suffered little in this war, in comparison with the European countries. This country is so rich and so far developed that the taxation growing out of the war will only be noticed for a few years. No such great changes will be necessary here as in Europe. There has no doubt grown up a friendliness among all classes who aided this war that

did not exist before the war. The employers are more willing to listen to the complaints of labor and to adjust them. Employers are also beginning to understand that the days of large profiteering have passed and that there must be a more equitable distribution of the products of labor."

GERMAN SINCERITY DOUBTED IN FRANCE

Alleged Starving Condition of
German People Suspected to
Have Been Caused in Special
Regions for Effect

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—French opinion regarding the conscription law is not enthusiastic. Some dissatisfaction is also felt in French circles regarding the Spa incident and Supreme War Council decisions. In spite of General Plumer's telegram, there is a suspicion felt regarding Germany's alleged starving condition. She is considered quite capable of starving certain occupied regions in order to produce an effect. A plot revealed by the Tzecho-Slovaks before the Council of Ten, show that the Germans are adept in making use of the Bolshevik peril.

It was organized against Bohemia by the Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans, to produce a revolution in the country, and was revealed by the capture of a courier in the service of von Lancken, formerly at the German Embassy in Paris.

Allied Delegate for Brussels

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Supreme War Council has finally appointed Rear Admiral A. P. W. Hope to meet the German delegates at Brussels.

Decision on Kiel Canal

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Under a decision of the Waterways Commission of the Supreme War Council, which will be submitted to that body for inclusion into the peace treaty, the Kiel Canal will be open to passage to all war vessels as well as merchant ships.

The canal remains under the control of Germany since it runs entirely through German territory. The fortifications, however, are to be dismantled.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN PRAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Wireless Press Prague correspondent writes that the situation in Bohemia is so serious that the Tzecho-Slovaks are threatened with complete famine. Prague, which has a normal population of about 600,000, now counts between 900,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants, and the sudden influx has created extraordinary food difficulties. The last reserves of flour and other bread-stuffs will be exhausted within a few weeks, while the coal ration is reduced to two pounds daily per family. Meat, rice, and other foodstuffs are completely lacking, and the potato shortage is estimated at nearly 300,000 tons.

KHERSON STORMED BY SOVIET TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Moscow Government's wireless military report yesterday stated that fighting continues in the direction of Shekurnik, 185 miles southeast of Archangel, and today announces that the Ukrainian Soviet troops stormed Khereson on the Dnieper on March 8.

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MR. LANSING URGES FOOD FOR GERMANS AND EARLY PEACE

American Secretary of State
Declares Forces of Disorder
Must Be Arrested by Prompt
Measures by the Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Robert Lansing in a speech at the peace mission reception, given by the Foreign Press Association, said that to enable Germany to resist anarchy, she must be allowed to purchase food. Peace must be made without delay and ships laden with food must enter German harbors.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Speaking at a banquet in Paris tonight, Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State for the United States of America, said:

"It is always a privilege for an American who knows the history of his country to be present on such an occasion as this, where the mutual friendship of France and the United States—a traditional friendship of nearly a century and a half—finds expression in words and a response in our hearts."

"Across the seas, the sympathy and aid of France gave the support which was needed to make individual liberties the supreme ruler of the destinies of the new-born nation. From that time forward, liberty has been, and still is, the most sacred and most compelling impulse in political life in America. Our policies at home and abroad have been molded to that principle. No American statesman has dared to depart from it or to seek to lessen its influence over American thought. Today, we Americans are as earnest and intense in our devotion to human liberty as were our forbears, in days when the grenadiers of France, shoulder to shoulder with the sturdy countrymen of Washington, fought for the great principle which is the corner stone of our republic."

"It was when the people of the United States came to a full realization that the liberty for which they had fought, and to which they owed their power and prosperity was in danger, when they realized that France and the great democracies of Europe were imperiled from the attack of an ambitious autocracy, that the nation with unsurpassed unanimity took up the sword with a firm determination to do its part in freeing liberty and the world from autocracy."

"A mighty victory has been won. The imperial armies of the Central Powers have ceased to threaten. They no longer exist. Scattered and broken, they have returned to their homes, where hunger and privation await them—hunger and privation which are the consequences of their own blind faith in evil men who led them into this unrighteous war."

"Germany has suffered bitterly, is suffering bitterly, and Germany is entitled to suffer for what she has done. She has paid a fearful penalty for the crime of plunging the world into four years of blood and fire. Today, starvation and want are the portion of the German people. Violence and murder stalk through the streets of their great cities. Political institutions, industrial enterprise and the very structure of society are tottering. It is the price of their own evil-doing, the just retribution of their crimes."

"We may be disposed to pity those innocent among the Germans, but our pity is almost dried up when we consider what France and other nations have had to suffer from the invading armies of the Teutons. Ten days after I landed in France, in December, I made it my business to visit the battlefields of the Marne, the Aisne and the Champagne. I saw the ruins of Chateau Thierry and Fismes; I saw the stately historic cathedral of Rheims a monument to the ferocity of the Germans; I saw the scarred and upturned fields of Champagne and deserted places where once had been thriving, happy villages; I saw hamlets along the Marne whose crumbling walls bore witness to the frightfulness of war. No man could see what I saw in those days without bearing a burning indignation against those responsible for such ruin and destruction, without an intense and undying hatred for war."

"My friends, France has endured unspeakable woes with a fortitude and determination which excite the admiration and wonder of the world. I cannot pick words to express the praise I would give to the French armies and their great generals, to the French people and their great leaders who lived through those black days of horror, when the stoutest hearts might well have despaired. What greater pride can a man feel than he who is able to say, 'I was in the trenches at Verdun; I fought at the Somme.' To these splendid troops who struggled month after month and year after year, without flinching and with high courage, France and the world owe a debt of gratitude which the eternal memory of man only can repay."

"And now that the great conflict is ended and the mighty war engine of Prussia is crushed, we have new problems to solve, new dangers to overcome. East of the Rhine there are famine and idleness, want and misery. Political chaos and outlawry have supplanted the highly organized government of Imperial Germany. Social

order is breaking down under the difficulties of defeat and the hopelessness of the future. Like the anarchy which for years made an inferno of Russia, the fires of terrorism are ablaze in the states of Germany. Over the ruins of this once great empire the flames are sweeping westward. It is no time to allow sentiments of vengeance and hatred to stand in the way of checking this conflagration, which will soon be at the German borders and threatening other lands. We must change the conditions on which social unrest feeds, and strive to restore Germany to a normal, though it be a weakened, social order. Two words tell the story—food and peace. To make Germany capable of resisting anarchy and the hideous despotism of the Red terror, Germany must be allowed to purchase food, and to earn that food. Industrial conditions must be restored by a treaty of peace. It is not out of pity for the German people that this is done, and done without delay, but because we, the victors in this war, will be the chief sufferers if it is not done.

"You may demand reparation as much as you please, but unless the German people are furnished materials for their industries and commercial opportunities to sell the products of labor in the foreign markets, and unless the laborers have food, Germany can never pay, even in part, for the evil she has done. Furthermore, if the present state of chaos continues and political power continues to grow weaker there will be no responsible German Government with which to make peace; there will be no government strong enough to carry out the conditions of the treaty of peace.

"I say to you, men of France and men of America, and to you, men of the allied powers, that there is no time to be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism of anarchy, even as we have saved it from the despotism of autocracy. We ought to make, we must make, peace without delay, and ships laden with food must enter the harbors of Germany. We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world. We must meet it without passion and without permitting our judgment to be warped by a natural and unavoidable desire for vengeance on a nation which has committed such atrocities as those the Germans have committed.

"There cannot be any doubt in the minds of thinking men as to the danger that faces the nations. We are victorious, and yet victory on the battlefield is not all. We must use our victory wisely, or we will lose even more than we have gained. It is no time to permit selfishness to control our actions or to permit an immediate advantage to blind our eyes to the greater good which lies in the future. It is not a spirit of generosity which demands peace and which cries out that the Germans must be fed. It is common sense that demands it and that points out the perils before us if we do not listen to the voice of reason.

"France showed her greatness of soul in the dark hours of adversity, and we of America, who give her unstinted praise, trust her to show the same spirit in these days of triumph. It is true philosophy which teaches a man or a nation to bear success as well as defeat. Together, France, America and the powers associated with them in this great war must go forward to the completion of the task which they set out to perform, to make the world safe for democracy.

"And one last word, a word of affection for France, our ancient ally: a word of admiration for her great chiefs who have led her onward through the dark valley of death to the shining heights of victory; a word of reverence for the sacrificial spirit of the people of France which never faltered or failed, but burned with undying patriotism in darkest hours, the valor and glory of France and her children are written in letters of eternal light across the heavens, where there dwains a new era and a new hope for humanity."

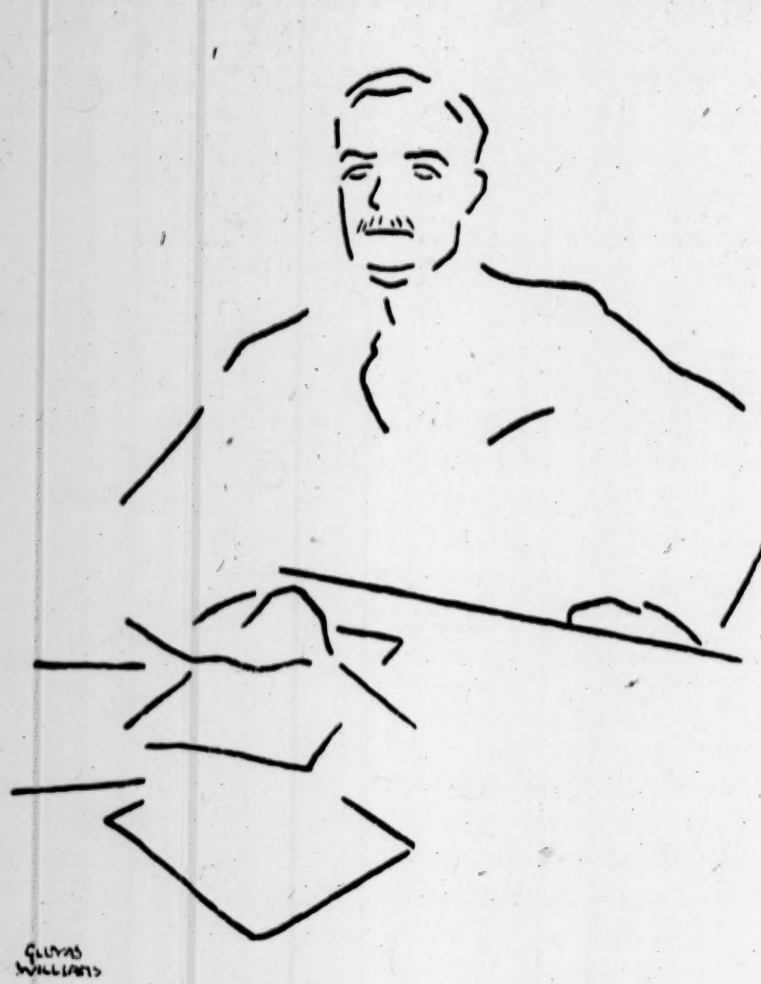
CHANGE PROPOSED IN GAS-MAKING

Way Open, It Is Said, to Reduce Cost by the Consolidation of Manufacturing Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Consolidation of the gas manufacturing plants in Massachusetts so as to permit of big-scale production and to enable the by-products to be successfully marketed will halve the cost of gas to the consumer, in the opinion of Philip Cabot, president of the Turner's Falls Power Company, who is also connected with several other light and power companies. He predicted that, unless some such project were brought about, private operation would be a failure and that government operation of the gas plants would be inevitable.

In discussing the subject before the legislative committee on Public Lighting, yesterday, Mr. Cabot said: "The modern by-product coke ovens developed by the steel industry have opened a new field. The so-called by-products of a ton of coal treated in them can be sold, exclusive of the gas produced, for the cost of the coal plus the cost of extracting them, so that the cost of gas in the holder is nothing but the fixed charges on the manufacturing plant. In other words, if the gas companies were to reverse their practice and go into the business of producing coke, ammonia, benzol and tar, the cost of gas as a by-product in the holder could be reduced to less than one-half of the present cost at the efficient manufacturing plant owned by any gas company in the State.

"The coke produced by these by-product ovens is the full equivalent of anthracite coal and the 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal now used by the gas company, if converted into coke of this character, would find a ready



Robert Lansing

Secretary of State for the United States of America, who urged immediate sale of food to Germany, in speech at Paris

market as a substitute for domestic anthracite.

"I want to emphasize that it is the manufacture, and not the distribution of gas, that should be consolidated. The business of distribution is, and should remain, in small units; in that field nothing would be gained by consolidation. But production is a different problem. There consolidation will show great economies and must come."

WOMEN SOLICITORS BILL PROGRESSING

House of Lords Passes Second Reading of Measure Enabling Women to Practice Law—Government's Attitude Shown

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Buckmaster's bill to enable women to qualify as both barristers and solicitors passed the second reading without a dissentient voice, and the Lord Chancellor, who as Sir F. E. Smith was once known as one of the chief opponents of woman suffrage, made an important announcement, that while the government in no way bound itself to adopt the precise form, and still less the precise language of Lord Buckmaster's bill, and intended to discuss the matter with representatives of the various Inns of Court, they would be willing, if the bill passed in the Lords, to give assistance in the Commons that would render its passage into law highly probable.

He had inquired into the attitude of the Inns, the Lord Chancellor said, and while he could not pretend that the benchers were eager for this change, he was confident that they would loyally cooperate should Parliament desire this great and memorable change.

Lord Shandon, former Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and formerly Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, expressed whole-hearted approval of the bill, which does not, however, extend to Scotland and Ireland.

In the House of Commons, the Rent Bill, which aims at safeguarding tenants of houses up to a certain value of rent, was dealt with in committee, and in the course of a constructive debate, the government agreed to the extension of the protection to 270 houses in London, 460 in Scotland, and 452 in the country, while an amendment making the bill operative from Dec. 25 last was also accepted.

Plan to Unite Liberals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Despite the apparent deadlock reached last week, negotiations between the Coalition Liberals and "The Wee Frees," continue, and a gathering representative of both groups met yesterday under Mr. George Lambert's presidency to receive a report of the joint committee appointed on Feb. 5 to promote united action between the Liberal members of the House of Commons.

The Coalition ticket, and a definition of what constitutes membership of the Liberal Party in the House, were questions uppermost in the debate, and the meeting was eventually adjourned to enable the free Liberals to confer again among themselves.

NEVILLE ISLAND PLANT GIVEN UP
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Abandonment of the Neville Island ordnance plant, planned as the largest munitions factory in the world, is announced by the War Department. The buildings already completed will be dismantled and the tools and machinery will be transferred to other government arsenals or sold. The island, in the Ohio River near Pittsburgh, will be turned back to the original owners.

ALLIED SOCIETIES IN FAVOR OF LEAGUE

Notable Gathering of Supporters of the League of Nations in London Welcomes the Draft of the Covenant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The conference of allied societies for the League of Nations met at Caxton Hall today with French, American, Greek, Rumanian, Chinese, Jugo-Slav and British delegates present. At the end of the day the conference adopted a resolution welcoming the draft of the League of Nations covenant and recognizing that the draft sets up an international organization capable of providing an effective means of promoting international cooperation and maintaining international peace.

The speakers today were Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, who was elected chairman, Mr. Venizelos, Mr. Léon Bourgeois, and Mr. Oscar Straus and the general line taken was that of constructive, but not destructive, criticism of the draft, while Mr. Venizelos in particular emphasized the need for concessions in all quarters, and urged that, while aiming at perfection, they should accept such a scheme as it is possible to realize at present, even though it did not correspond entirely with their ideals. It fact he likened the league to a convoy of ships in which every vessel has to travel at the pace of the slowest.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In opening the conference of the allied societies supporting the League of Nations, which began at Westminster today, Lord Shaw said:

"One of the most contested topics which you will have to discuss is the question whether unanimity either of the delegates or of the council is to be the only condition upon which assent for certain important powers can be secured, or whether the necessity for such unanimity may not paralyze the league just at those crises when it might save the world.

"The question of disarmament is the most practical of all the issues, international or social. Those nations which have been locked in combat more than four years must, unless civilization is to die, be relieved of the pressure of military and naval expenditure. Otherwise their peoples will be apt to forsake civilization for uncivilization and society will be disrupted."

Mr. Venizelos of Greece said that in working for the League of Nations, those who did so were also working for internal peace, as international and national peace depended upon each other. Unless national desires could be satisfied, international difficulties never would be solved. He deprecated any effort to make the work of the organizers of the League of Nations so complete at the outset as to run the risk of having no league at all. If they could not make it as complete as they would wish, they would do better, he contended, to get what they could, get and wait until later to get more.

M. Léon Bourgeois, president of the French Society for a League of Nations, said that the requirement for unanimity of decision on the part of the members of the League might endanger its whole structure.

Oscar S. Straus of the American League to Enforce Peace, referring to the opposition in America to the League of Nations, said there were always those whose eyes looked to the past, but there were others whose vision looked to the future. America, he declared, expected its representatives to translate the hopes of the people of the world into the security for which they looked for all future time.

WINNIPEG SOCIALIST PARTY DISRUPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Winnipeg Socialist Party has "officially" ceased to exist as an organization, according to the statement made by Gus Blumenberg, former leader of the ultra radicals, who bore a close resemblance to the Russian Bolsheviks. The riots engineered a few weeks ago by returned soldiers who objected to the expounding of Bolshevik doctrine on the market square effectively put the quietus on the Socialist movement in this city. According to Mr. Blumenberg, the secretary of his organization fled to Minneapolis, Minnesota, when the riots occurred, and his resignation has since been received from that city.

"We have no secretary, we have no club rooms, we have no membership, so we have no party," declared Blumenberg.

TROOPS COMPLAIN AT DELAY IN VOYAGE
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Threats of 300 troops of the British Army, who enlisted in the United States, 81 of them American citizens, to sink the transport Tolosa unless immediately allowed to land and proceed to destinations in the United States by rail, were reported to the Canadian authorities on Wednesday by Captain Jackson, commander of the transport. The Tolosa, after debarking Canadian troops here, sailed for New York with the American-bound contingent on March 10, but was ordered back to this port to coal for the return trip to England because of the outbreak of the harbor strike in New York.

The captain said that his orders from the British Admiralty were to take the men to Halifax and disembark them there, but the military

authorities at Ottawa refused to furnish transportation to their homes in the United States. After consultation with the authorities the only answer which Captain Jackson could take back to the ship was that those who had enough money to pay their transportation and sufficient additional money to meet the United States immigration laws would be allowed to land, but only a small number, it is understood, possessed the necessary funds.

The American immigration officials were unsuccessfully appealed to and the Tolosa is under orders to remain here until Friday, coaling before proceeding for New York with the American contingent.

ROBINS REPORT IS ASSAILED

Mme. Breshkovsky Denies That Tzecho-Slovak Army in Russia Was Guilty of Atrocities

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a letter to Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina, chairman of the committee which has been investigating unlawful propaganda, Catherine Breshkovsky yesterday assailed testimony given before the committee by Raymond Robins, formerly head of the American Red Cross mission in Russia.

Madame Breshkovsky mentioned particularly Mr. Robins' statement regarding the Tzecho-Slovak army in Russia, denying emphatically that it was true that the Tzecho-Slovaks had been guilty of atrocities. On the contrary, she said the Tzecho-Slovaks were admired by all Russians for their humanity and their sense of honor.

"All intelligent Russians are proud to have them as brothers in the Slavonic race," the letter continued. "All our simple people love them for their readiness to sympathetically aid every suffering human being. It is natural that such excellent people are hated by the Bolsheviks and their supporters, who are in character the very opposite of the Tzecho-Slovaks."

CANADA'S REVENUE GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—For the 11 months ending in February, Canada's current revenues amounted to \$272,756,984, being an increase over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year of \$42,990,356. The budget estimate of \$270,000,000 has already been exceeded, with yet another month's revenue to add to it.

Total expenditure, less war expenditure, for the 11 months was: ordinary \$180,043,856; capital expenditure (less war expenditure), \$14,052,353; total, \$194,096,214. War expenditure for the 11 months was \$76,296,239. In February it was \$31,482,703 as compared with \$19,494,711 in February, 1918.

Customs and excise revenues are well ahead. Last month customs realized \$10,520,000, as compared with \$8,720,653 in February, 1918; excise \$2,358,235, as compared with \$2,048,698. The Dominion's net debt now totals \$1,389,759,300, an increase during the month of \$27,184,740.

SCHOOL SALARIES ADJUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a recent meeting of the Public School Board of Ottawa, a new schedule of salaries was unanimously adopted. The minimum salary of women teachers has been raised from \$750 to \$800, with annual increases of \$100, instead of \$50 as heretofore. The minimum salaries of men teachers is fixed at \$1300, increasing by annual installments of \$100 to a maximum of \$2000. The principals are to have their initial salaries fixed by the board on engagement, the maximum salary to be \$2800.

Do Try This Pineapple Pie

and see if you ever tasted anything quite so good. The thick amber filling—the faint, elusive fragrance just set your palate all a-quiver. Then the taste—when you get the unique taste of the golden ripe, honey-sweet Hawaiian Pineapple, blended with the delicate flavor of flaky brown crust, fresh from an old-fashioned New England brick oven—you'll have something to remember for a long, long time. Two sizes each.

25c and 50c
For the last exquisite touch—a piece of

Coon Cheese

tempering with its snappy tang the richness of the pie.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

55 Summer St., 87 Cabotway St., 274 Friend St. and 6-8 Faneuil Hall St. BOSTON, MASS.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
Latest Styles—Correct Forms

57-61 Franklin St.

RAILWAY DIRECTORS HELD RESPONSIBLE

Canadian Acting Premier Makes Public Correspondence Leading to Receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, read certain correspondence which had taken place between himself, as leader of the government, and the officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which culminated in the government's taking over that system as already reported by the Canadian News Office. Sir Thomas remarked that the government had no intention of asking Parliament for any more financial assistance for the company, while the negotiations were in their present unsatisfactory condition. The first letter read was from Mr. Frank Scott, vice-president and treasurer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and was as follows:

"Dear Sir: I have been instructed by Mr. Smithers (chairman of the board) to forward the following cable message to you as from him: Mr. Howard G. Kelly (president of the company) has handed me cable message from Mr. Frank Scott, containing extract from your letter to him as follows: 'That it is not the intention of the government to ask Parliament to provide further vote for Grand Trunk Pacific Railway while our negotiations with Grand Trunk remain in their present unsatisfactory condition.'"

"I beg to recall when Ministers came over last summer, it was stated in Parliament negotiations would be resumed in London. I accordingly saw Ministers with members of the board several times, and at last was told that Ministers could make no advance in their original offer without consent of full Cabinet in Ottawa. In these circumstances progress in negotiations was impossible, but with a view to facilitating matters, just before the Prime Minister left for Canada a committee of the board and myself saw him, with two of his colleagues, and made a fresh proposal involving very big reduction on our first offer. This offer was not accepted, but on the 5th of November the High Commissioner for Canada sent for me and said he had message from the Prime Minister asking me if we wished to continue negotiations, and if so, he thought I should go to Canada."

"I should go to Canada. I thought it was useless going out, unless I had some further explanation or assurance as to the government's intentions. As to this we have had no reply, and I really fail to see how the company can be held responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of our negotiations. Mr. Howard G. Kelly is returning in a few days and I think it would be advantageous if you could cable any reply you may wish to make to this communication before he leaves. SMITHERS."

"Mr. Smithers' cable code address is 'Smithers, Scitaca, London.' (Signed) 'FRANK SCOTT.' Vice-President and Treasurer. To this letter Sir Thomas White replied by the following cable: 'Replying your cable received through Scott. Government considers unsatisfactory condition of negotiations due to Board of Directors of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company entirely failing to appreciate its responsibilities towards the Grand

Trunk Pacific Railway undertaking and the bearing of its liabilities in respect thereto upon the question of the net earning power and value of the Grand Trunk Pacific system. In November last the Prime Minister cabled Sir George Perley to suggest to you that if your company desired further negotiations the government would be glad to see you in Canada as soon as convenient. He pointed out that it did not seem useful to continue discussion by correspondence. He also suggested that if you came you should be invested with ample powers to conclude an arrangement if one could be reached. Your attitude towards the reasonable suggestion contained in the Prime Minister's communication seemed clearly to indicate indifference towards the continuance of negotiations. Confirmation of this is the peremptory notification on Thursday last to the government, without previous intimation or discussion, that the Grand Trunk Pacific would, on March 10, discontinue operations entirely regardless of consequences to Canada through interruption of traffic over a system so extensive and important."

The Acting Premier also read other letters which had passed between himself and Mr. Scott as follows: On Feb. 25 Mr. Scott wrote: 'Referring to our recent conversation, I am in receipt of a cable from Mr. Smithers stating that in the anticipation of receiving the balance of the appropriation of \$7,500,000 viz.: \$51,911 to apply for interest on Grand Trunk Pacific debentures stock due March 1, payment was duly advertised. In consequence, however, of the remittance being coupled with the condition that it is to be used only for operating obligations, the company will be unable to meet the interest on the first proximo, and a serious situation will result. I respectfully beg to draw your attention to the matter in order that the actual position and possible consequences may be fully appreciated.'"

On Feb. 26, Sir Thomas White replied as follows: 'I beg to formally acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th, instant which you personally handed to me at my office here. I note what Mr. Smithers states in his cable as to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company being unable to meet the interest due upon its securities on March 1.'

With reference to the balance of the appropriation of the vote of \$7,500,000 by Parliament, the sum of \$923,311 was paid to your company on your certificate number 10, dated Jan. 28, 1918, duly approved by the acting Deputy Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals. This certificate expressly states that this sum is 'on account of cash deficit in the operations of the company from April 1 to Nov. 30, 1918, inclusive,' and is required to enable the company to meet its operating obligations.' The small balance of the vote, amounting to about \$28,000, will, I understand, be required for the same purpose. There seems no doubt that the deficit in operation should have priority over all other charges.

"I have already informed Mr. Kelly, president of the company and yourself, that it is not the intention of the government to ask Parliament to provide a further vote for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway while our negotiations with the Grand Trunk remain in their present unsatisfactory condition. As I indicated to you, it will be for the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway to determine the question of their responsibility in respect of the interest maturing tomorrow upon securities guaranteed by their company."

Filene's
BOSTON

The business of lowering costs—

THERE are two ways to lower the cost of producing clothes: one is to take something out, the other to put something in!

The first of these methods is taboo at Filene's; the second is almost a religion with us.

Probably no better example can be had of how this works Filenewise, than to study for a moment how the Filene coat shop has lowered the costs of producing coats by putting more into them!

It all started with \$35 Bolivia coats, a year and a half ago. We made up our minds that if we could sell TWICE as many coats, we could by quantity production sell them at a much lower price.

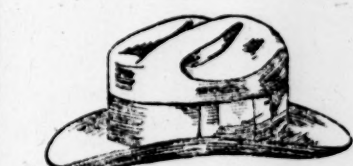
We could and did! We continued to keep on selling them. The more we sold, the more ways we found of lowering costs of production.

And now that capes have taken the limelight, we have turned the same initiative that made these famous \$35 Bolivia cloth coats into putting so much value into capes that we will sell hundreds instead of dozens.

In short, having learned how to reduce costs by putting more in, we are putting the most we can in, in order to reduce costs all we can!

"ah! I agree with this!"
Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

A. SHUMAN & CO.



Spring Hats For Men

Derbies and soft hats in styles to suit the individual tastes of discriminating men. Borsalino (Italian hats) \$6.00 and \$7.00. Youman's (New York) hats, \$6.00. Peter Faneuil \$3.00.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
THE SERVICE STORE

Make Repairs Quickly at Home

With This Kit

Kit
Rubber boots, overalls, auto tops, rubber, leather or fabric, easily and quickly repaired. Sent postpaid (117 sq. inches) for \$1.50 mailed to EVERLOD SALES CO.

Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

We also make Berberie Household Patch. Sent postpaid for 25c and your dealer's name.

A STATUE TO SPAIN'S GREAT NOVELIST

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Homage on a grand scale has just been paid to Don Benito Pérez Galdós in his beloved capital of Madrid, which figures so much and with such pulsating reality in most of the wonderful historical novels of the remarkable and enduring series of "Episodios Nacionales." A statue has just been raised and unveiled to this, the greatest novelist that Spain has produced—as all agree—in one of the most favored spots in the city hard by the Rosaleda del Retiro amidst pines, laurels and almond trees. And he himself was there to see it. The custom, so to call it, of erecting monuments to living persons of distinction is one the expediency and wisdom of which are much criticized; and it is considered that it is, or should be, embarrassing to a man to walk about and around the representation of his own image in stone. But there is the natural Spanish disposition toward fervent hero worship and the desire for celebration of almost any kind, to be considered. It is not long since the Condesa de Pardo Bazán had the pleasure of assisting at the unveiling of a statue to herself in her own part of the country. There is this to be said for the Galdós statue, that surely the famous writer is worth it, if any one, and that he has certainly the love and admiration of the people.

The statue itself is a somewhat remarkable work, accomplished by Victor Macho, one of the warmest and sincerest admirers of Don Benito, and who in this statue has indeed realized a labor of love and one on which his heart has been set for many years. It might almost be said that, young as he is, he has accomplished one of the objects of his life. Señor Macho was merely a pupil in his art when he became a friend of Galdós. His admiration of the master became intense; he spent much time with him, and it was natural and inevitable and to the advantage of art that he should continually study him, his manners, his gestures, and his attitude, from the point of view of the sculptor, with an idea for a future piece of work that must show the man. This went on for years, and now the work is done. In many respects it is masterly; it does stand for Galdós. In certain matters of technique some faults have been found with it, as in the lines of the head and so forth, but generally it is great and is certainly one of the finest monumental pieces in Madrid. One point has been much discussed. The sculptor has chiseled Galdós as he is today. But many say they would like—they must have—some time, another statue in Madrid of Galdós as a militant in the full fire of his manhood and his work.

Bourgeois Madrid Absent

There was a great gathering of Madrilenos at the unveiling ceremony in the Retiro, but despite the presence of numerous notabilities some critics have found fault with the character of the attendance. Persons of great literary and artistic importance took part in the proceedings, but they say satirically, that, apart from the Ayuntamiento which appeared with all its official apparatus, the beloved Madrid of the glorious novelist, the commercial artisan and bourgeois Madrid which struggles in the books of Galdós, was not represented at the unveiling of his statue.

The distinguished author himself had the satisfaction of being near the base of his own statue during the proceedings. The crowd was kept back behind a slender barrier, but in due course pressed its way through to the front. The Civil Governor of the province was there, the Ayuntamiento, as stated, with the mace bearers and the Municipal Band, the members of the executive committee that took charge of the scheme for the erection of the statue, the brothers Quintero, the celebrated dramatist, Señor Macho, the sculptor, and Señores Frances, Ramirez Arzel, Zurita, and Gonzales. Alvarez Aranz, Francisco Rodriguez, Perez de Ayala, Tolosa Lathour, Macias de Real, Thuillier, and many others distinguished in various walks of life. The Municipal Band played Spanish music to begin with and the proceedings became enthusiastic when Don Benito arrived at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Señor Serafín Alvarez Quintero made a tasteful speech in delivering the statue to the Ayuntamiento. He said that the supreme moment had come for those devoted friends of the most splendid dozen of their literature who once had undertaken to have a statue made of him, to hand it over to the Ayuntamiento. The time of initiation of the scheme and that of its completion were so near to each other as to appear the same, and it was all so much one moment in their thought that some of those who were present might reasonably have doubts as to whether they had brought the statue there to the beautiful park of Madrid or whether it had not already been standing there, and there was reserved to their affection and veneration only the honorable duty of displaying it. And why indeed, he asked, had that not been their fate? But there he was, sculptured in Castilian stone by a Castilian sculptor, simple and austere, tranquil, respectful, noble. He was their Galdós. He went on to say that while it was true that youth loves and will always love Perez Galdós, none the less childhood should love him also since his infantile and Christian spirit had always been exerted with such paternal predilection.

A Eulogy of Galdós

There were some books of the master that should be familiar to all Spanish children because, containing the history and the life of a child, they were alike a lesson in life and a lesson in history. And then Señor Quintero made reference to Gabriel-Elio Araceli, "the heroic child," one of Galdós' characters who began his career at Trafalgar and finished it at

Los Arapiles. "If you are young," said Don Serafín, "if you find yourself left behind by fortune, if rugged mountains, inaccessible heights, rise up before your eyes, and if you have neither ladders nor ropes but yet good strong hands; if you find it impossible to accomplish in the world the generous impulses of the heart, remember Gabriel Araceli who had no worldly goods and achieved everything." That was not the time, the speaker continued, to speak point by point of the great work of the master, who was not overshadowed either by Dickens or by Balzac. Everybody knew him; he was always present in their considerations. He had written marvelously, with an infinite grace and with inexhaustible and picturesque force, the history of this Madrid of his affections for half a century. He had written in novel form, with genial intuition, the history of Spain through a complete century. He had studied with acute analysis and pious design the deep problems of conscience. He had made to pass upon the contemporary stage such great and beautiful figures of men and women as shone and glistened even in the country of the Burlador and Pedro Crespo, of the Estrella de Sevilla and the Niña de Plata. With delicate phrases in commendation of the work of the sculptor, Don Serafín then asked the Ayuntamiento to accept that statue.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 623)
English Speech in Pennsylvania
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

If the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Walker of Philadelphia, "providing for publication of official advertising in Italian and Yiddish newspapers in cities where there are 40,000 persons speaking these languages," should pass the Legislature at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, it means that the two nations spoken of will be encouraged in ignoring the English language. The United States Government has been unable thoroughly to Americanize the colonies where they are in colonies, especially the older ones, as they are satisfied to use only their own language as long as they can get along with that. The time has come when we must impress on the mind of these foreign-speaking people, and they in turn must recognize the fact that, they wishing to do business in this country, must conduct it in the language of this country. Steps should be taken to compel all foreigners of adult age, not speaking English, to attend night school, where they will be taught to read, write, and speak English, and the fundamental ideas of American citizenship.

If employers would not employ any non-English-speaking labor, unless they attended high school, the question of Americanizing the foreign element among us would in a few years be a thing of the past. If this idea were carried out, the foreign-speaking people, themselves, would soon come to realize that it would be for their benefit, as well as for the country's. I want to see all churches, fraternal orders, women's clubs, patriotic organizations and individuals, who have been talking of Americanism, and about Americanizing the foreign-speaking people in our midst, send their protest against this bill being enacted. Let us have editorial comments in the newspapers on this bill, as the writer fully realizes that the newspapers are, to a certain extent, the molders of public opinion. We trust and believe they are always ready to do anything in their power that will help to Americanize the foreign-speaking people residing among us.

Why not call a mass meeting and send in a public protest against this un-American bill?
(Signed) ROYAL C. STEPHENS,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Feb. 28, 1919.

(No. 624)
As to Wolf Ferrari
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to write a few lines in regard to an article on "Wolf Ferrari, a Man to Watch," which you published in The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 15. I read this article with great interest, for I am a first cousin of the composer. Two things in your article are incorrect, and I take the liberty of calling your attention to them.

Wolf Ferrari is not of Jewish German blood. His father and my father were brothers, and their father was a clergyman in a small town near Heidelberg, Germany. The father of my and Wolf Ferrari's grandfather was a Doctor of Divinity and a clergyman in Heidelberg, and preached there for nearly 30 years. I know the history of the family and there are no Semitic characteristics in Wolf Ferrari. His father was a well-known painter; for many years he copied the old masters for the late Count of Schack, in Munich, who sent August Wolf to Italy. He was very musical and inherited his musical talent from his mother, who had a beautiful voice, and a great deal of dramatic talent. You may write again on Wolf Ferrari, and then you can say that he has no Jewish blood in him. I am broad-minded and do not allow any intolerance. It is no shame to be of Jewish descent, but when statements are made they should be accurate.

(Signed) LOUISE WOLF, Ph.D.,
New York City, March 4, 1919.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN EGYPT
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—German propaganda in Egypt is blamed for recent disturbances at Cairo, which resulted in the arrest and deportation of a number of political agitators.



Pilgrim landing in America, 1919

IN A GIFT SHOP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The street has long since become an avenue; the smaller houses have been torn down or remodeled, and handsome mansions, with clipped lawns and formal doorways, have taken their place. The neighborly running back and forth which was doubtless part of the social life when what is now a wealthy city was merely a prosperous country village has quite vanished. Nowadays one does not appear on the carefully turbed, carefully swept sidewalk except in veil and gloves.

There is only one break in the solid barrier of convention which walls either side of the modern, fashionable avenue. Here, at the side entrance of what was once a comfortable colonial residence, and is now remodeled into an elaborate yellow and white mansion, is an inconspicuous sign and a narrow, flagged walk. You might not see the sign if you were not looking for it; you certainly would not dare to venture down the walk if you had not been assured that such trespass was permissible. But if you do so venture you will be repaid, for in the rear—almost in the back yard of the grand mansion, you will find under a spreading elm one of those diminutive little houses which 50 years ago were used as an "office" by the lawyer or doctor who inhabited the comfortable house in front.

By some fortunate chance the tide of progress has swept by and left this relic of another age untouched, and the picturesque jardiniere standing on the lowest of the three little, wooden steps which lead up to the narrow wooden door proclaim that some one has found a use for a building which has served, since the days of its original meaning, as a tool room, a barn shed, and a general storeroom. Whoever it was has hung curiously gay curtains at the old-fashioned windows, and has built a fire somewhere, for a curl of smoke is rising from the chimney. You approach and lift the odd, brass knocker. A quiet, cultivated voice bids you enter; you push back the door, and a lovely and yet gentle riot of perfumes, colors, strange shapes and textures greet your senses.

This is the day of the gift shop. Old barns and new pavilions; single rooms in ancient farmhouses by the country highway and whole cottages by the seashore have been dedicated to gay trifles and souvenirs; to biscuits and ice cream; to smocks and antiques. We have seen numerous gift shops in our day, and many attractive ones, but the beguiling lure of the one in the old office still lingers like the perfume of sandalwood after the more volatile odors of a hundred scents have departed.

There was a brilliant profusion of mandarin coats and skirts, lying in piles too richly gorgeous to be termed rainbow-hued; brocades dim with age and fine as smoke hung against the walls; embroidered lined the counters as flowers line a garden bed. Trunks of red lacquered leather, and camphor chests, were ranged along the walls, while tassels of every shade dangled from the ancient lamps and bits of carving which, with Japanese prints, were hung against the silken brocade. Every color was there—the green of jade, the yellow of amber, the scarlet of lacquer; every oriental fragrance was there—the odor of incense, of mysterious perfumes. And yet, in spite of the multiplicity of detail, I remember the place as entirely restful. Although I see the myriad colors, my impression, then, as now, is one of tranquil grayness. At first I did not quite understand, and then I saw the lady who was knitting quietly by the low hearth of the open Franklin stove. It was she who created the atmosphere of peace.

I find it hard to describe the actual lineaments of this serene personage. I think that her hair was gray, and that it waved very prettily on either side of a rather long face, which years and experience had made exquisitely soft. I imagined that a portrait painter would have chosen to paint her in gray. The only time I ever saw her on the street she wore a black velvet poke bonnet with black

velvet ribbons tied under her chin, according to a charming fashion which has long since departed.

It is easy to travel about the world; it is easier to stay at home and let the world come to you. The market places of today are cosmopolitan; all the riches of all the countries empty into the stream which flows past the gate of every city, of almost every hamlet in the wide realm. Thus the humblest of us may handle silks from far away, sniff the spices of the tropics, hear the cry of parrots brought from lands beyond the sun. But things, although they contribute to it, do not create an atmosphere. There was atmosphere in this shop, and the soft-faced lady who so inconspicuously presided over her exotic importations was responsible for it. Of this I am sure, although in spite of a prolonged call and several subsequent ones, I could never quite analyze how she did it.

I wandered about the tiny treasure house as a child wanders through the magic paths of an Arabian night. Sometimes I would pass my hand over the surface of a gleaming satin; sometimes I would ask a question. It was not for a long time that it occurred to me to buy; there was nothing suggestive of a bargain, nothing commercial anywhere, although it was a shop from which the mistress presumably earned her livelihood. She chatted with me as a hostess chats with her guests. She related the story of Prince Genji, the Laureate of Japan, who was of a nobility such as we Occidentals cannot even imagine—a nobility which is never touched by the "common people." She told me about Komurakichi, whose tale of filial piety was depicted in a long Japanese print. She explained about the patches on the brocade; how the symbolic arrangement of the panels or squares is the sign of the temple and the sect to which it originally belonged. She mentioned that the trays on the tiffin tables—those popular tables which one sees on so many porches—came from China, but that the idea of the standard was conceived by an American. She let me touch rare pieces of porcelain, and spoke out of her knowledge of how it was made. And she did all this so quietly that I was hardly conscious of being talked to.

When at last I had to go I looked about for something I might purchase as a gift. I found a small, tangible fragment of the pleasure I had found in this peaceful backwater of a too restless city stream. I found a flat gray dish upon which I often float a pink rose.

Perhaps it was the subtle enjoyment that comes from contact with beauty which so refined my feelings that I never consider that purchase as a purchase, but as a gift bestowed upon me. But I think it was something more than that. I think it was the atmosphere which surrounded one who instinctively gathered loveliness about her, and as instinctively shared her pleasure and knowledge with those who came to her. Yes—I think that this was it.

EQUALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has sent a memorial to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, in which they urge the government immediately to give effect to their pledge by forthwith carrying through Parliament legislation to remove the political, civil, and economic inequalities in the law as between men and women. The memorial emphasizes the need of legislation to insure that all political positions, public functions and civil service appointments shall be open to women, including privy councillors, members of the House of Lords, justices of the peace, juries, police, and the higher grades of the civil service; that all professions shall be open to women; that the status of married women be raised, and that the income of a married woman shall be reckoned as separate from that of her husband for taxation purposes; that the law dealing with moral offenses be based on the equal moral standard, and certain existing laws be abolished. The memorial also calls attention to the need of safeguarding the industrial rights of women in any legislation dealing with the restoration of pre-war practices.

VENIZELOS AND THE FUTURE OF GREECE

The following is from Grecian correspondence in Le Temps of Paris, dated Athens, by René Puaux.

At Athens, as doubtless in every other capital, all eyes are turned toward Paris. What will be the result of the Peace Conference? When will its labors come to a conclusion? Hereabouts, the question is formulated as follows: What will Venizelos bring back? When will he return? These two questions mark have an exceptional importance to Greece. On the one hand the entire future of Hellenism is at stake, and on the other, the interior situation of the country depends upon the results of the Paris conference.

The great statesman who, by his vision and his firm stand positively saved Greece, has not, despite these universally recognized services, disarmed an opposition that cannot forgive him for having been in the right. Those who yesterday approved the fatal Constantinian neutrality, doubtless more through the desire of material gain than through any well-defined policy of pro-Germanism, today carry the battle into the fields of the ultimate profit that will accrue to Greece through its intervention. Forgetting that if Greece had pursued the policy for which they stood the nation would have met a disastrous fate, they affect a deep pessimism as regards the reception which Mr. Venizelos will meet at Paris, and they are preparing, if he does not succeed beyond the most unreasonable hopes, to rouse the credulous opinion of the public against him and overthrow the great Cretan.

As it is not to be doubted that the presence of Venizelos at the head of the Greek Government is a primordial necessity not only for the good of Greece but for European interests in the eastern Mediterranean, it is essential for the entente to give the utmost support to the just claims presented by the Greek delegation at Paris.

The Greeks, despite the immortal traditions of the past, are a young people, to whom the politicians of Athens, for a century, have rendered the worst of service. Gifted, as far as politics is concerned, with the most brilliant, but at the same time evil, qualities of the agora, they have given partisan strife first place in government affairs. Having attained too quickly and too easily to personal fortune, through speculation or commerce that demanded but little effort, these future statesmen turned their minds not toward administrative reforms or the science of economics, but toward the subtle games of parliamentarism. Greece lacks a serious administrative backbone; it lacks an up-to-date governmental personnel.

Since the participation of Venizelos in the interior affairs of the nation, a notable change has become evident. A new generation has come to realize its duties, and the disciples of Venizelos are approaching the maturity which will permit them to succeed their master. But for the present all hope of the evolution of Greece toward a modern régime rests upon him and several meritorious collaborators, and the last two years of the Constantinian régime destroyed in great measure the work previously accomplished by Venizelos.

The politicians at Athens, those of the old school, over whom he triumphed by force of his brilliant genius, count today only upon a defeat of their adversary to help them regain a supremacy which is escaping from them and to resume without disturbance their bootless, costly games in the parliamentary precincts.

Despite their patriotic protestations in the name of an unredeemed Hellenism, at bottom they themselves fear the unknown policy represented by the entrance upon the scene of powerful Hellenist elements from Asia Minor, from the islands, from Macedonia and Epirus. They knew that these hitherto isolated brethren have been brought up in a cruder school and have learned at the cost of age-long sufferings, to face in practical fashion all essential problems, and that furthermore these elements have no desire to confide their destinies to the caprices of the Athenian politicians.

This leads one to consider a shifting of the Grecian political center of gravity, which might pass gradually from Athens to Smyrna, as a possibility for the realization of which only a few years would be necessary. In any event, it is certain that the weight of the unredeemed Hellenists will make itself deeply felt in the political balance, and that just as the good shepherd came from Crete, so from Asia Minor will come the most robust artisans of the Greece of tomorrow.

That this prospect brings no joy to

the hearts of the beneficiaries of the old régime is easily to be understood. But to all those who love Greece and are anxious to help it, at the same time protecting the vast economic interests that the entente powers have invested in this country, this early participation of the Greeks of Asia Minor in the conduct of affairs is an inappreciable guarantee. The greater Greece becomes, the less chance there will be for its life to be stifled by partisan rivalry.

From the financial point of view, lacking foreign advisers working with the rigorous methods of great states, the Greeks of Asia Minor will require a control of expenditures (at present made without sufficient examination)—a control legitimized by the contribution that will be demanded of them, and which they were able, under the Turkish régime, to reduce to the smallest possible figure.

One must expect a very stiff resistance on the part of the Greeks of Asia Minor against allowing themselves to be led purely and simply by Athens. There exists here, in miniature, and because of different reasons, a situation slightly analogous to that of the dominions toward London. Those whom the war has liberated from the Turkish yoke had found in a Hellenistic ideal, and not in an Athenian one, their strength and the persistence of their race. They are determined to remain loyal to that ideal.

It may seem paradoxical to place side by side the wild manifestations of enthusiasm which greeted the entry into the harbor of Smyrna, of a Greek warship—the joy of the whole town at sight of the white and blue—the display, upon the roads, of pictures of Venizelos, framed in lighted candles as in the case of saints—and this affirmation that the Greeks of Asia Minor oppose unconditional submission to Athenian legislation over which Venizelos would not preside.

Summoned to Paris, there to explain the Greek case to the conference, he found it necessary to leave in suspense all his projects for interior reform and the reform of administrative control. His absence is profoundly felt. On the other hand, not knowing how the powers would receive the Greek claims and fearing, through premature publicity, to arouse hopes that would afterward be belied by the results, he left Athens without imparting any positive information to the public. This silence was immediately interpreted by his enemies as a confession of uncertainty. The interviews given by Venizelos to The Times and to Le Temps, and the commentaries that accompanied them, have caused a sensation here. In order for the president of the council to have been able to formulate the claims of Greece so precisely, he must have already received from the entente diplomatists at least very solemn assurances.

Public opinion, which has been rather nervous for the past two months, as much because of the financial losses suffered by countless speculators who were caught by the rapid conclusion of the armistice, as because of the Constantinian propaganda, has at once reestablished itself. If Venizelos, in the not too distant future, could return to Athens with the prestige of a great diplomatic success, and take up the matter of internal politics, the situation in Greece would be very favorably affected.

PICTURE PROFITS ATTRACT BREWERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The money-making possibilities of the motion picture business are said to be drawing in capital that was formerly invested in breweries and saloons. If the brewers and saloon men do turn to motion picture theaters as a source of great return on their money, those experienced in the business think that it will not be difficult to buy them out at a low price within a short time. As an influence on the industry, the effect will be negligible, it is thought.

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THE TZECHO-SLOVAK AND THE TRACTOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The world has become so used to the courage and resourcefulness of the Tzecho-Slovaks during the last few years that it does not come with great surprise to find them among those who at their own expense are learning how to build and operate tractors at the school of the East Side Y. M. C. A. in New York City.

And a truly encouraging sight it is to see the 125 men now enrolled in that school throwing themselves with enthusiasm into this new field of opportunity open to them.

Back in their heads is that picture of the rolling fields of Russia where for 7000 miles straight away one could drive a tractor. There too have the Tzecho-Slovaks their own pictures of the fallow fields and bottoms of their own lands.

And so among the ten or a dozen different types of tractors lent by manufacturers to the school, under the instruction of American mechanics and former officers in the Russian Army engineer and transport corps, these men who are going back to do their bit in the big job are stripping the giant machines down to bare chassis and then building them up again.

When the classroom and machine shop course is finished, the men get two weeks' practical experience on a farm, after which it is planned they shall go to different plants to work in the assembling rooms for a period of six months.

The manufacturers can learn much from this school as to the attitude of the Russian and Tzecho-Slovak peoples to their products. The other day a big Russian stopped his work and, shaking a fist at a big red tractor, began to pour forth against it and its makers a flood of reproaches.

An instructor seeking to learn the cause of the man's excitement found it to be due to the red color of the machine. Red to this Russian was not simply a color. It was a political idea and being a white Russian, it was a most offensive color.

"There are no individual tractor and farm machinery customers in Russia any more," the instructor explained to some visitors. "The great nobles and landowners are gone forever. The peasant by himself is too conservative to undertake such an investment, but in North and Central Russia, the Ukraine and Siberia where the most prosperous and progressive farmers live, they have cooperative societies in each village. It is these societies which will buy. And it is to these societies these peasants, here working over the machines, will go to blaze the way for a new day to Russian agriculture and a new and pleasanter existence on the farms of the Tzecho-Slovak state."

WOMAN AS POLITICAL AID

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—At the annual Republican Lincoln Day banquet of Idaho, Mrs. Emma E. F. Drake, a member of the lower House of the Legislature, spoke on "What Women Will Bring Into the Republican Party." She named loyalty, sympathy, fullness of vision, diplomacy and optimism.

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MR. TAFT ANSWERS
KNOX CRITICISMS

In New York Address He Says
Proposed Covenants of League
of Nations Do Not Curtail
Sovereignty of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the proposed covenant for the League of Nations does not curtail the sovereignty of the United States, was asserted by William Howard Taft before the Economic Club of New York.

Describing this sovereignty as consistent with that of all other nations, and limited by international law and morality, Mr. Taft said: "The league only furnishes the machinery by which this equal and just sovereignty among the nations may be preserved." He also explained that the United States was under no obligation to act as mandatory, and does not covenant to do so, but if it should, the executive council had no power to direct its campaign or to compel the sending of armed forces into the territory over which the mandatory was established.

This council he explained as the medium through which the league would change views, and where it acts as arbitrator its unanimous recommendation of a settlement must satisfy the nation seeking relief if the defendant nation complies with the recommendations.

Basis for Peace Offered

Mr. Taft said the present covenant did not profess to be a perfect instrument, nor to abolish war, but that it did furnish a basis for nations to protect themselves against war. Continuing, Mr. Taft said, in part: "When Senator Knox's attack upon the validity of the covenant is analyzed it will be seen to rest on an assumption that the executive council is given executive powers which is unwarranted by the text of the covenant. The whole function of the executive council is to be the medium through which the league members are to exchange views, the advisory board to consider all matters arising in the field of the league's possible action and to advise the members as to what they ought by joint action to do. The council makes few if any orders binding on the members of the league. After a number of the league has agreed not to exceed a limit of armament, the executive council must consent to raising the limit. Where the executive council acts as a mediating and inquiring body to settle differences not arbitrated by its unanimous recommendations of a settlement must satisfy the nation seeking relief if the defendant nation complies with the recommendation.

Operation Explained

These are the only cases in which the United States, as a member of the league, would be bound by action of the executive council. All other obligations of the United States under the league are to be found in the covenants of the league, and not in any action of the executive council. When this is understood clearly, the whole structure of Senator Knox's indictment falls. The executive council is a most necessary and useful body for coordinating the activities of the league, for initiating consideration of the members of the league of their proper joint and individual action, and for keeping all advised of the progress of events in the field of the league jurisdiction."

Referring to Senator Knox's criticism of Article XVI of the league covenants, Mr. Taft said: "Of this article, Senator Knox says: 'If any of the high contracting parties breaks its covenant under Article XII, then we must fly to arms to protect the covenants.' Again he says: 'When the amount of our participation in beligerent operations is determined not by ourselves but by the executive council in which we have assembled, at most, but one voice out of nine, no matter what we think of the controversy, no matter how we view the wisdom of a war over the cause, we are bound to go to war when and in the manner the executive council determines.' Again Senator Knox says the power of the executive council is that of 'recommending what effective military or naval forces each member of the league shall contribute to protect the covenants of the league, not only against league members but non-league members, that is, as a practical matter, the power to declare war.'"

"I submit in all fairness that there never was a more palpable non sequitur than this. I venture to think that were Senator Knox charged as Secretary of State with constraining the obligation of the United States under this covenant, he would on behalf of the United States summarily reject such a construction.

"By what manner of reasoning can the word 'recommend' be converted into a word of direction or command? Yet upon this interpretation of the meaning of the words 'recommend,' 'advise,' and words of like import as they occur in many articles, depends his whole argument as to the powers of the executive council under the covenant and their super-sovereign character."

HOUSE MEMBERS
TO VISIT EUROPE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Several members of the national House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee will accompany Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to Europe at his invitation, to inspect the American army of occupation and American camps. They expect to sail from New York on the George Washington soon after April 1.

Representatives, Dent of Alabama, Fields of Kentucky, Olney of Massachusetts, Nichols of South Carolina, Harrison of Virginia, Anthony of Kan-

sas and Hull of Iowa, have accepted the invitation. Representatives Quin of Mississippi, Caldwell of New York, Wise of Georgia, Greene of Vermont and Morin and Craig of Pennsylvania, who are absent from Washington, also will be asked to make the trip. Representative Kahn of California, who will be the committee's chairman in the next Congress, is already on his way abroad.

EXPORT FREIGHT
SHIPPING CHECKED

Conditions in New York, Due to Harbor Strike and Other Causes, Are Becoming Acute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The export freight situation is acute in New York. The railroads, according to reports made public by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads on Wednesday, continue to show a marked increase in volume. Deliveries, especially at New York, are piling up in enormous quantities awaiting transportation overseas. During February, commercial export deliveries at New York averaged 431 cars a day, as against a daily average of 253 cars in January, 169 in December, and 114 in November. Philadelphia also showed a great increase, with a total of 697 cars for February, compared with 280 cars in January, and 98 cars in December. The total number of export cars on hand March 4 at North Atlantic ports was 34,637, and there were 20,138,000 bushels of grain in the elevators of the same ports. It is expected that great quantities of grain will be sent overseas as fast as shipping can carry it.

Owing to the strike in New York harbor, deliveries of export are practically restricted to ships loading at railroad piers. No permits are being issued. This situation is regarded as unsatisfactory, and will be given close attention by the Railroad Administration.

The cars on hand containing provisions are consigned to the British, French, Italians and Belgians. Much of it is meat products, and the Food Administration alone has 727 cars. The French Government has diverted some of their provisions from New York to Baltimore, which helps the situation at New York. This government has six steamers due between now and March 25 to make a total of 16,500 tons of provisions, and the necessary permits are to be issued to provide the tonnage. The South Atlantic and Gulf ports show considerable activity in clearing vessels for European ports with cargoes of cottonseed, corn, meal, cotton and miscellaneous commodities.

May Divert Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While reports from New York were to the effect that private boat owners and their employees remained in a deadlock, an important conference held here yesterday may result in bringing the disagreements to an end and enable the congested freight now held up to have free movement, especially to Europe. Representative of the army, navy and Shipping Board, at a meeting held to discuss the subject, decided to announce that unless the differences were speedily compromised and work resumed the government would divert its traffic to other ports.

REPORT DENIED BY
Y. M. C. A. CHAIRMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Young Men's Christian Association denies the report that it is considering a plan for diverting money contributed by the public for soldier welfare work to the erection of permanent association buildings throughout the country. "At no time," says William Sloane, chairman of the association's national war work council, "has the association advocated or even suggested that any money contributed for war welfare work be used to erect permanent buildings for the association, or that it be used for any purpose other than that for which it was contributed, the welfare of the men in the service. The report is unqualifiedly false. Any plan that would look to the diversion of the money in the manner mentioned is entirely contrary to the consistent and firm stand the Y. M. C. A. has taken."

FLYING FIELD RETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Scott Field, near Belleville, Illinois, has been recommended to Congress as one of the 10 permanent flying fields to be retained, according to assurances received by E. A. Daley, secretary of the Belleville Board of Trade, who returned from Washington after a conference with the flying officials.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A. W. Ferrin, commercial attaché at Melbourne, cabled the Department of Commerce yesterday that the report that Australia had prohibited importation of all great British products was incorrect. The report resulted, he said, from confusing an order of the Australian Government limiting the importations of dyestuffs to British goods.

NAVAL OFFICERS' UNIFORM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American naval officers abroad will not wear the new uniform substituting a roll collar for the present tight fitting neckband, until after the peace treaty has been signed. The Secretary of the Navy said yesterday this had been ordered to prevent the officers on duty in foreign countries from appearing in two different kinds of uniforms.

W. J. BRYAN AND
NATIONS' LEAGUE

Statement Issued Indorsing Plan
and Recommending Amend-
ments to Proposed Constitution
—Monroe Doctrine Preserved

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William Jennings Bryan has issued a statement here indorsing the League of Nations, but recommending amendments to the proposed constitution which, among other things, would preserve specifically the Monroe Doctrine, enlarge the proportionate voting power of the United States, and make it clear that each member nation might decide for itself whether it would support decrees of the league's general council.

While pointing to what he thought were imperfections, Mr. Bryan urged that they should not be allowed to lead to rejection of the plan, declaring that risks to be run in accepting the league were less than those involved in rejection and returning "to the old ways of blood and slaughter." The statement reads in part:

Step Toward Peace

"The League of Nations is the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years. The idea of substituting reason for force in the settlement of international disputes is in itself an epoch-making advance. The constitution of the league as announced, provides for three things which constitute in themselves an advantage, the importance of which can scarcely be estimated. Deliberation before war—the investigation of all disputes of their kind and character before hostilities begin—this almost ends war. The idea is taken from the 30 treaties negotiated by the United States with three-quarters of the world. Our nation, therefore, gives to the peace league its greatest piece of machinery.

"Second, the reduction of armaments will make it impossible for a nation to prepare for war without notifying the world of its intention. Third, the abolition of secret treaties, which will do much to prevent the combinations which lead to war. If the League of Nations did nothing more than provide these three things our nation would be justified in supporting it to the utmost.

"I venture to point out certain amendments that should, in my judgment, be made in the interest of a stronger and better league. First, the basis of representation is not fair to the United States.

"Second, the terms of admission to the nations that may desire to join hereafter are not fair. The qualification for admission ought to be fixed, and then ought to be made as easy as possible for those who are qualified to join admission. Under no circumstances should the consent of more than a majority be required for the admission of any qualified nation.

Faults of Constitution

"The faults of the constitution are found to be in its indefiniteness rather than in things positively objectionable. For instance, it is not stated with sufficient clearness that the Monroe Doctrine is preserved.

"Another matter that should be made clear—and nothing can be more important than this—is that each nation has a right to decide for itself whether it will undertake the things advised by the general council.

"I venture to suggest that the scope of the league's work might well be extended beyond what is now contemplated. A substitute for war must be able to deal with every situation that can become a cause of war.

"I have suggested what seemed to me to be desirable changes, some being modifications, some being merely more explicit statements. I conclude as I began, that while we should endeavor to make the league as nearly perfect as possible, we should not allow its imperfections to lead to its rejection."

SENATOR CALDER IN
FAVOR OF LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, speaking before the Republican County Committee of Kinross County, announced that he was in favor of a League of Nations, but that it must be such a league as will not "prevent America from realizing her own ideals, achieving her own destiny, and enabling her to serve the cause of liberty and mankind as to her may seem best."

He said the American people did not want generalities, but were hungry for details. When their judgment should be finally formed, he was confident, they would be for a league in the interests of mankind.

GERMAN PAPERS
OPPOSE A LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General opposition to the proposed League of Nations is reflected in recent German newspaper comment received by the State Department and made public yesterday. Two of the newspapers declare that the league as proposed would "establish an Anglo-American world domination," while another characterizes it as "a league of arms against Germany."

The Vorwaerts asserts "that the league is a league of victors with character of a trust, despite the welcome establishment of the principle of arbitration, and the treaty is pervaded with a capitalistic spirit."

The Tagliche Rundschau says that the "league simply establishes Anglo-American domination, France, Japan and Italy being made to assist neutrals."

The Germans, according to the Tage-

blatt, now learn that in the League of Nations statutes "established at Paris without consultation, no attention appears to have been paid to Germany, evidently considered a second or third-rate power. The league is a draft not of a league of nations but a league of arms against Germany."

The Leipzig Tageblatt says: "It is our misfortune we are in a disadvantageous position regarding power. That should not deter us from approving the erection of a league, for the cause is of too great importance for us. Our existence as a national and economic body is at stake, and this is better safeguarded within than without the league. It does not follow that we must swallow the treaty in its present form."

The Vossische Zeitung terms the treaty "a great disappointment, merely an instrument to maintain the supremacy of England and America."

RAILWAY FINANCE
PLANS CONSIDERED

Director-General Seeks Solution
of the Problem Thrust Upon
Him by Congress—Swager
Sherley's Aid Is Enlisted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Swager Sherley of Louisville, Kentucky, has been appointed director of the Division of Finance of the Railroad Administration, and Henry B. Spencer has been designated director of the Division of Purchases. These two positions were formerly combined in one, held by John Skelton Williams. Mr. Sherley has been a member of Congress for 16 years, and as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has been familiar with financial problems. Regardless of party, members have regarded him as one of the ablest men in the House of Representatives.

The position to which Mr. Sherley has been appointed is one of great responsibility, and will give him ample scope for the exercise of the powers derived from his experience, since the raising of the funds for the carrying on of the work of the railroads under government control is one of the most important confronting any department of the government.

Mr. Spencer, who will have a position complementary to that held by Mr. Sherley, has been connected with the Southern Railway system since 1897, and resigns his position as vice-president to accept this place.

The conference held in Washington on Tuesday between the Director-General of Railroads and executives of all the important railroad systems with the Secretary of the Treasury, members of the War Finance Corporation and the advisory finance committee of the Railroad Administration had to face the most difficult situation existing since the railroads passed to government control. When the Director-General discovered that the administration was left without funds to run the railroads by the failure of Congress to make appropriations, it is said that there was considerable satisfaction on the part of the supporters of private ownership of the railroads, who were not sorry to see the government have no business in general, as well as the railroads in particular. With the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury and the War Finance Corporation, he decided to go full steam ahead. That this was a popular move is attested by the number of letters of approval received by the Railroad Administration since Mr. Hines made that announcement.

Program Marked Out

Mr. Hines, within a few hours after he had learned that he was left penniless, so to speak, decided to carry out the program that had been already made out. He would not even curtail expenses, because of the effect it would have on business in general, as well as the railroads in particular.

With the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury and the War Finance Corporation, he decided to go full steam ahead. That this was a popular move is attested by the number of letters of approval received by the Railroad Administration since Mr. Hines made that announcement.

Railway Chiefs Called

His first step was to call together the railroad executives and put the case before them, asking their cooperation. This was a diplomatic move, since it required them either to give the required support or to come out openly as blocking the development and proper functioning of the railroads. What Mr. Hines got was cooperation, or the promise of it, including that of Howard Elliott, who had been recently opposing Mr. Hines.

As a result, the Director-General is meeting with various committees and working out the details of the revised program. The amount of money required to June 30 is estimated at \$701,697,692, of which \$166,066,762 is for interest and other corporate requirements; \$183,681,965 to meet amounts due equipment companies; \$110,000,000 to pay for additions and betterments; \$100,948,965 to meet maturities of the railroad corporations; \$101,000,000 to meet the excess of cash requirements to pay current vouchers over probable receipts to March 31; and \$40,000,000 to bring cash balances in the federal Treasury to \$200,000,000, the normal requirements for one month.

Mr. Sherley has promised to do his utmost in helping to obtain the money. The Director-General has been considering the advisability of having the Railroad Administration issue, under reasonable conditions and limitations, warrants for amounts due railroad corporations, serving as collateral through which bank loans could be made, these warrants to be repaid when Congress appropriates the money. This is one of the several plans.

LEAGUE PLAN MAY
NOT DELAY PEACE

Intimations Reach Washington
That Delegates to the Paris
Conference Are Considering
Divided American Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the last few days intimations have reached the opponents of the League of Nations project in the United States Senate that the delegates at the Peace Conference in Paris are giving serious consideration to the question of the advisability of embodying the constitution of the league as an integral part of the peace treaty which will bring the war to a conclusion.

When President Wilson left Paris for his brief visit to the United States, the delegates who espoused the League of Nations and gave it their unanimous sanction had, apparently, little idea of the amount of opposition that the document would encounter at the Senate of the United States. In the meantime, however, diplomats around the conference table have been influenced more, perhaps, by the actual manifestations of opposition than by sanguine expressions of "overwhelming support" for the constitution in its present form.

Added to this, and a most important consideration, as viewed here, is the necessity of concluding peace at the earliest possible moment. In the last five or six weeks unrest in all European countries appears to have increased, and statesmen are anxious to hasten the peace treaty, if by so doing they can help to bring things back to normal and stabilize industrial conditions and relations. The prospect of a league debate in the United States Senate is not regarded as enticing.

If the constitution of the league as originally submitted is embodied in the peace treaty and submitted to the Senate for ratification, a protracted and bitter discussion is regarded as inevitable.

Democrats Not a Unit

A feature of the situation which has apparently escaped attention is the lack of unanimity in the President's own party regarding the advisability of the United States entering the league under such a constitution as has been promulgated. It is safe to state that quite a score of Democratic senators would welcome amendments to the constitution. Among those who will speak against it in the country at large are some of the most prominent senators on the Democratic side. The matter in issue is regarded as quite important that a political lineup is out of the question. There may be personal animosities, as between the President and some leading Republican senators, but it is well nigh impossible to make the League of Nations a party issue when there is a clear-cut schism in the Democratic ranks.

There is another factor which may delay consideration of the treaty. It has been learned that for the first time in the history of the United States there will be a strong disposition in the Senate to have the treaty of peace—whether or not it embodies the League of Nations—discussed in open sessions of the Senate, and not within closed doors. A movement looking to this has already been inaugurated, and it has been intimated that some of the leaders on the Republican side have indorsed the contemplated departure.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, declares that he will insist that the people have an inherent right to hear the discussion in the Senate on the peace treaty; that if the nation is to be obligated under an international covenant for world peace the arguments on both sides should be fully heard.

Lodge Manifesto Heeded

It is difficult to ascertain the truth of the report that Senator Lodge has had a request from Paris to submit his views regarding amendments that would meet with the approval of the opponents of the league. What is known, however, is that the so-called Lodge manifesto has made a strong impression on the delegates at Paris. Those who signed that manifesto be-

lieve that on his arrival in Paris the question of the advisability of inserting the League of Nations provision in the peace treaty will be submitted to President Wilson. Should he insist on such a course, then the question of the possibility of accepting amendments will come up.

In a statement issued on Tuesday, Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, vigorously attacked senators who oppose the League of Nations in its present form and urged all Americans regardless of party affiliations, to support the President. The aim of the opposition, he said, is to embarrass the President and to make party capital.

"The idea of the league is not difficult to understand," Mr. Cummings declared. "The plain people understand it. Only learned senators are confused about it. Let us leave them the unbecomingly task of picking flaws and finding minor objections. It is a sorry business, fit only for narrow minds, and men without heart or vision."

In this attack on men "without heart or vision," Mr. Cummings has unwittingly, perhaps, attacked some of the bulwarks of his own party. Even such a Democratic stalwart as William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State and thrice a candidate of his party for the presidency, would like to see some important changes in the league constitution. To say that "the idea of the league is not difficult to understand," is quite true, but the opposition is not the "idea." As a matter of fact, the overwhelming majority of the Senate subscribe to this "idea." They deem its realization a matter of great importance to the future of the world. The opposition is to a concrete document, and not to an idea as such. To lose sight of this fact is, it is believed, to make confusion worse confounded.

LODGE-LOWELL DEBATE TICKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Widespread interest has developed in the forthcoming debate of the question of a League of Nations to take place in Boston on Wednesday night, March 19, between Senator Lodge and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, and special arrangements have been made for the distribution of tickets for the occasion. A committee, headed by Louis Coolidge and established at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, has the matter in hand and will receive written applications for not more than two tickets to any one person up to noon on Saturday, March 15. Return stamped envelope must be inclosed with applications.

SOUTHERN FAVOR FOR LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Resolutions indorsing the League of Nations and pledging the support of the southern congress, in session at the Atlanta Auditorium, in securing the approval of the "tentative draft of the Paris covenant for a League of Nations," were adopted unanimously March 1. Copies of the resolutions were ordered telegraphed to President Wilson and to Senator Lodge.

CHICAGO BONDS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Voters of Chicago will be asked to approve the issuance of \$10,750,000 in bonds by the city, at the April election, \$1,250,000 of the amount to be used to pay for street improvements. The balance of \$9,500,000 is for current expenses and to pay debts owed by the city corporate fund. The bonds are to draw 4 per cent interest.

MASKS UNSUITED TO MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Warning against the use of army gas masks in mines has been received in Birmingham from the United States Bureau of Mines. The masks are declared unsuitable for use underground following explosions or when gas is present.

HEARING ON NEWSPRINT PAPER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of manufacturers of newsprint paper and publishers of newspapers and periodicals have been asked to appear before the Federal Trade Commission on Friday, March 21, to discuss the proposed reopening of newsprint prices on the application of the publishers, made in December.

FIRST UNIT OF
26TH ARRIVES

Steamer Iowan From St. Nazaire
Lands the 101st Trench
Mortar Battery at New York

NEW YORK, New York.—The one hundred and first trench mortar battery of the twenty-sixth division arrived here yesterday on the steamship Iowan from St. Nazaire. The battery numbers four officers and 181 men. This is the first unit of the twenty-sixth to arrive home, and it is assigned to Camp Devens. The Iowan brought a total of 1322 troops.

Capt. James A. Walsh of Boston, commander of the one hundred and first, said that his battery in the second battle of the Marne was within 700 feet of the German lines and that its slight casualties, four killed and 25 wounded, notwithstanding participation in the battles of Seicheprey, Château Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne, were "remarkable." He praised his men for their valor. Lieutenants John F. Klein of Detroit, Michigan, and Roy H. Sloan of Portland, Oregon, also of the one hundred and first, said that 20 of their 184 men had received divisional citations for conspicuous bravery under fire. Six also were awarded the Croix de Guerre.

The one hundred and first trench mortar battery landed in England Oct. 24, 1917, and reached France four days later. It was in training for three months at the big artillery camp in Coetquidan and first went into action Feb. 27, 1918, in the Chemin des Dames sector of the French front. It operated throughout the war with the twenty-sixth division. French guns were used at first, but later the unit was equipped with the British six-inch mortars and did effective work.

Corporal John L. Casey of Fairfield, Connecticut, who returned on the Iowan as a casual, wore the American Distinguished Service Cross and the French War Cross, awarded for exceptional bravery in carrying messages under heavy fire. He volunteered to carry a message at Château Thierry last July after three men who had preceded him had been killed on the same mission. He was attached to the one hundred and second infantry.

Five transports, bringing about 500 officers and 7000 men, were announced yesterday by the War Department as having sailed from France.

SINN FEIN APPEAL
IS ANONYMOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Coincident with publication in the New York papers of an interview given to the United Press by Edward de Valera, Sinn Fein leader, what appeared to be Sinn Fein appeals were found yesterday morning marked in large chalk letters on the pavements at City Hall.

"My blood boils with the spirit of liberty," said one, and another declared: "My country and I appeal to you to give your liberty to ours." Supposedly the appeals were made to Mayor Hylan. Nobody seems to have seen anyone marking them down, although they stand in letters about a foot high, and stretch for some distance.

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CLOTHES

IT CANNOT BE TOO STRONGLY
STATED THAT OUR STOCK OF
BOYS' CLOTHES IS FAR SUPERIOR
TO THE AVERAGE IN QUALITY
AND STYLE.

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF THE
SHOPPING DISTRICT. IN THESE
TIMES WHEN CERTAIN QUALITY
IS GREATER ECONOMY THAN
EVER. A FEW MINUTES OF YOUR
TIME WILL BE WELL-SPENT IN
COMING IN AND SEEING FOR
YOURSELF.

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(Junior Norfolk)

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WASHABLE SUITS
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Good Shoes are an Economy

PACKER-PRODUCER COOPERATION PLAN

Packers and Live-Stock Association Representatives Decide on Formation of Conference Committee of Live-Stock Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives of the 5 big packers and 11 smaller ones held a conference in Chicago this week with representatives of four live-stock associations which has resulted in steps being taken, according to announcement made here on Wednesday, toward the formation of a "conference committee of the live-stock industry," designed, the statement says, to bring about closer cooperation between packer and producer and to provide machinery for the settlement of differences between them. The foremost of the live-stock bodies, the American National Livestock Association, of which J. B. Kendrick, United States Senator from Wyoming is president, and which has carried its fight against the packers into Congress, was not a party to the meeting. E. L. Burke of Omaha, Nebraska, an active member of the American National Livestock Association, was named individually among those present.

The proposed conference committee would consist of 10 packer representatives, 10 live-stock representatives, two men from the National Live Stock Exchange, representing the commission men, and a representative of the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. "The plan as developed is a tentative one," says the statement, "but the live stock men present pledged the support of their organizations."

It is reported that action, if met with favorably by the live stock men, will be taken within the course of a few weeks. The associations given as represented are: the Kansas Live Stock Association, Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, Missouri Live Stock Breeders Association, Illinois Live Stock Association, Illinois Agriculture Association and the Buyers & Sellers Association of Texas. The proposed committee would maintain headquarters in Chicago and have local committees at various live-stock markets.

On the question of packer profits the statement had the following: "It is contemplated that the committee shall carefully investigate the annual earnings of the packing industry, including all their subsidiary companies; it shall be the privilege of the committee to employ a committee of public accountants of recognized standing to audit the yearly statements of the packers. Any statements or figures furnished to the committee by the packers, or by the producers, from time to time, may also be subject to verification by public accountants."

In comment on the foregoing a representative of the Federal Trade Commission said on Tuesday: "As far as getting out costs per pound or per head is concerned, it cannot be done under the present system of the big packers by any committee of accountants, no matter how many, without revising that system and putting it on a cost rather than on the present market basis."

Among other functions of the proposed committee would be the distribution of live-stock receipts over a five-day market and the interchange of information regarding supply of meat animals and amount of finished product on hand. Expenses would be borne jointly by packers' and producers' associations.

The plan of selection of delegates to name the live-stock representatives leaves the choice in the hands of the State Live-Stock Association, each State being allotted three delegates, while the national associations are each given three.

In the announcement, the creation of the proposed committee is referred to as promising to be an "epoch-making event." It is stated to be in the benefit of the consumer as well as of producer and packer.

Creation of Public Relations Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—James B. McCrea, president of the American Meat Packers Association, announced yesterday that this organization will create immediately a bureau of public relations. The association includes several hundred packing companies, ranging from the largest packers to the smallest.

In making the announcement, Mr. McCrea said: "The packers, large and small, are perfectly willing to take their chances with public opinion, provided it is based upon a full understanding of the entire meat industry, from the packer to the retail dealer on the corner. The people are interested in the packing business as never before and we feel that they are entitled to all the facts. The bureau was created to help in making this information available."

CANADIAN HOUSE IS FORCED TO ADJOURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The House of Commons had to adjourn for lack of a quorum on Tuesday night. Tom Foster, for East Toronto, had just started to deliver a speech on the address when Joseph Demers, for St. Jean d'Iberville, rose to remark that the necessary number of members for the carrying out of business were not present. The government "whip" had been caught napping. The roll was called and when completed it was found that only 13 members were in the Chamber. Only three of these were on the government side. There was nothing to do but adjourn the House.

This is the second time that such a thing has happened in the Dominion Parliament. The first occasion was upon the debate on the Military Service Act in July of 1917. On that occasion the Hon. William Pugsley argued that the order could not be restored to the order paper without a unanimous vote of the House, and that, therefore, it would lapse for that session. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then leader of the Opposition, declined to press the point, and Mr. Speaker ruled that it could be restored by an ordinary motion. This precedent stands.

STRIKE THREATENS NEW YORK CAR LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has appealed to the government for relief from the situation brought about by the harbor strike. The union men refuse to handle the barges which carry the coal to the power plants of the Interborough, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and allied concerns. The coal supply of the lines is said to be getting low and the Interborough is said to be facing the possibility of shutting down in the near future. So far, the coal companies affected by the strike have refused to accept the settlement agreed to by the federal Railroad Administration and the marine workers.

The electric railway strike in Northern New Jersey began as scheduled yesterday morning, and tied up trolley traffic in many towns. There was some disorder.

FISHERMEN AGREE TO ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Fishermen of Boston and Gloucester have voted to submit to arbitration their demands for more pay and different conditions in the fishing industry. Five waterfront unions are involved—the Masters Mates and Pilots Association, the Fish Handlers Union, the Marine Engineers Association and the Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic. Balloting by the last named union showed 322 for arbitration and 86 against. The fishermen had declared they would strike on March 15 unless their demands were met.

RAILROAD SHOP MEN ASK HIGHER PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Spokesmen for about 500,000 railroad shop employees presented arguments to the Board of Railway Wages and Working Conditions yesterday in support of their demand for a general wage increase from the basic rate of 68 to 85 cents an hour. They said most shipyard paid 85 cents to their machinists and other shop workers.

WARNING AGAINST HIGH PRICES ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At the Missouri Cattle and Poultry Shippers Convention here, attended by 800 shippers from all parts of the country, a warning against maintaining high prices for eggs and poultry was given by many speakers. "If the prices are too high poor people cannot afford to buy, and other people will not buy," was the general opinion. Gus Ludwig of Atlantic City, New Jersey, whose firm operates 4100 retail stores, insisted that speculation is the cause of present high prices and that the public will not stand for high prices that put a staple article of food beyond reach. The delegates were told that unless products were stored now at reasonable prices, public resentment and boycotts would smash prices down and that losses severe than ever encountered by the trade would result.

STRIKE LEADERS PUT ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The trial of Louis C. Frauma of Boston, editor of the Revolutionary Age; A. J. Muste of Boston and Cedric Long of Epping, New Hampshire, the latter two leaders in the textile strike here, was begun in the district court in Lawrence yesterday. Frauma is charged with making remarks at a strike meeting which inspired a riot. The other two are charged with disturbance and assault and loitering. They were represented by counsel, George W. Roemer of Boston.

PROGRESS IN SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Ussori Cossacks in assembly have voted for a recognition of the Kolchak Siberian Government at Omsk and have come to an agreement with General Semenov, according to dispatches to the State Department from Irkutsk. Sir C. Elliot, British High Commissioner at Vladivostok, has been designated as the British representative on the inter-allied committee in charge of Siberian railroads, the State Department is informed by a dispatch from Vladivostok.

DEAN MUMFORD ON MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—F. B. Mumford, dean of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, former Federal Food Administrator for this State, will go to France as the representative of United States agriculture and agricultural education with the commission of American university representatives. The visit of the commission is being arranged by the French Institute of America, with a view to increasing the educational and economic relations between France and the United States.

"EIGHT-HOUR DAYS" IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Every Trade, Tendency Has Been Toward the Shorter Working Day, Together With Better Welfare Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently had the opportunity of learning from someone of considerable experience in the working of the factory acts his views on the question of an eight-hour working day, and also his opinions on some points with regard to welfare work in connection with factory life. The Christian Science Monitor informant was satisfied, he said, that, broadly speaking, his remarks applied equally to the cases of men and women workers.

To begin with, in every trade, it was pointed out, the tendency has of late been toward the shorter working day. Recently this has been much more marked than formerly. For example, in the textile trade lately, the hours of labor were shortened by the Cotton and Wool Control Board. It is probable that this industry will not go back again to the long ten-hour day, even when cotton and wool are much more abundant than at present. Other trades are following suit, and it seems certain that soon it will be quite exceptional to find anywhere a 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. period of employment. So far the chosen period of employment for the shorter nine-hour day has been from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for a meal. On Saturday, work goes on from 8 to 12 or 1 o'clock.

Pre-Armistice 9-Hour Day

This was the tendency of affairs previous to the armistice; almost all works, not directly employed on munitions, were turning toward the nine-hour day. With regard to the engineering works and the shipbuilding yards, working from 6 a. m. to 5:30, and on Saturday from 6 to 12, with meals 9 to 9:45 and 1 to 1:45 generally, and often with overtime to 9:30 p. m., it was without much doubt, understood that as soon as the war was over an eight-hour day would come into existence.

On being asked his reasons for favoring an eight-hour day, The Christian Science Monitor informant said: The chief reason, which might be called a social one, was that if the working day were from 8 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. and on Saturday from 8 to 12, with meals 9:30 to 9:45 and from 1 to 2, it would give both women and men much more time for the enjoyment of home life. When the hours of employment were from 6 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. men and women were often obliged to rise at 4:30 or 5 o'clock in the morning to be at their work at 6 o'clock. On returning home in the evening about 6:30 there remained only a short interval between supper and bedtime. When overtime was worked, the case became much worse. With the long working day the greater part of the worker's life was spent in the factory; strenuous work allowed little time for thinking of anything but the immediate work in hand, and the routine tended to make and to keep the worker thoughtless on questions which should interest all intelligent people. Public opinion was often shocked at the overcrowding of the homes of the workers, but could it be wondered at that they were sometimes indifferent in striving after better conditions in the homes of which they saw so little. The listless herring of men at street corners, so often observed on holiday occasions, was to be accounted for by the fact that they had so few holidays they had not learned how to enjoy them. The shorter working day would tend to promote the welfare of men and women, to elevate home conditions, and stimulate educational tendencies.

The short working day would help time-keeping. Many workers were accustomed to turn up at 9:45, after breakfast, very probably in many instances feeling the ordinary day too long for them. But nothing was so important in a factory as good time-keeping, as one late comer might by his action seriously hinder the work of many.

Employers as a rule were in favor of the shorter day where it had been tried. In one trade, not engineering, a representative employer who had recently introduced the nine-hour day, from 8 to 6, stated that he had found it necessary to increase his staff by 10 per cent; nevertheless, he was not going back to the longer day. He considered he was now getting and retaining a better type of worker, and he was convinced that the shorter day had come to stay. Another manager, an engineer, stated some few months ago that he thought an eight-hour day sufficiently long, not only for women, but for men, on engineering work. He thought the eight-hour day would come into force for engineering works generally.

Welfare of Workers

The question of the welfare of the workers was next discussed. On this the opinion was expressed that better welfare conditions should go hand in hand with shorter hours. The men had demanded even less than the women in this respect; and the substitution of women for men in certain trades had revealed, in some cases, the lack of good working and welfare conditions, and also the fact that excessive hours had previously been borne without complaint by the men.

One of the glaring omissions of the factory acts in Great Britain had been the washing and cloakroom accommodation. Only in a few instances at present was it legally required, although hardly any welfare requirement could be more necessary. It was worth noting that the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions had done much for women in this respect, during the war, but apparently the

needs of the men had often been almost entirely neglected. Messrooms and canteens were a crying need. These, however, were increasing in number. Even in towns outside, restaurants did not supply adequately the needs of the workers. It sometimes seemed as if anything was good enough for them if the men and women happened to be in their soiled overalls or working garments.

A canteen with a counter for "snack" lunches, The Christian Science Monitor informant said, is very often necessary where the number is large. A messroom too, with an attendant, for the use of those who do not wish to buy food, and above all, a rest room, however simple, for use after meals, where papers may be read, are not luxuries, but necessities. The canteens, whether run by a works' committee or managed by the employing firm, should be attractive. They might be under the inspection of Home Office or other officials. There is nothing at present in the factory acts about canteens. If both men and women are employed in the factory, one canteen may be used, but it would be well to have the messrooms separate.

That the government is beginning to realize its responsibility in these matters, The Christian Science Monitor informant said in conclusion, is apparent from certain statutory rules and orders which were issued in 1918 by the then Home Secretary, Sir George Cave. It would appear, however, that they are not yet in force, at least to any great extent.

MOTION ARGUED TO DISMISS I. W. W. CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—One juror was secured in the United States District Court at Wichita for the trial of the 32 I. W. W. agitators when the trial opened yesterday. The attorneys for the prisoners filed motions that the papers seized by the government secret service agents be returned to them and that the case be dismissed. Judge John C. Pollock gave the attorneys the afternoon to argue the motions and will announce his decision Thursday.

EXPORT TRADE IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The organization by private capital of a \$25,000,000 company to collect the products of the Mississippi Valley for world export and to import world products for distribution throughout the Mississippi Valley has been approved by the local Chamber of Commerce. The plan was projected by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the chamber. An official of the chamber stated that the plan should be a reality within 60 days. In addition to the preferred stock, \$25,000,000 additional common stock in the overseas company will be sold.

CLOTHING MAKERS DISCHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Leo and Marie Rosenberg, Long Island City manufacturers, and 13 others, have been discharged from the custody of the court, Judge Garvin of the United States District Court ruling that during the three weeks of their trial under indictments for conspiracy to defraud the government by supplying defective army clothing, the charge against them had not been sustained.

TEACHERS TO JOIN LABOR UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Public school teachers of Grand Rapids have announced their intention of organizing and becoming affiliated with the local Trades and Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor. The teachers were invited to take the action by the local Trades Council. The school board, which recently granted an increase in salaries for teachers, is in favor of the union being formed.

TROLLEY TIE-UP IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Virtually all trolley lines of the Public Service Company, which operates in 141 cities and towns in Northern New Jersey, were tied up yesterday by a strike of 4500 employees, who are affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America. Union recognition is the chief demand of the men.

FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Approximately \$25,000,000 has been saved to the government through adoption of the policy of placing disabled soldiers and sailors in existing educational institutions for retraining. It is estimated by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. This sum would have been the cost of providing new institutions.

CURRENT LABOR NOTES IN CANADA

Less Time Lost in January Due to Disputes—Family Food Budget Lower—Trade Research Bureau for Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The following notes on current matters of industrial interest are taken from the columns of the Labor Gazette, the official organ of the Canadian Department of Labor.

The percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions at the beginning of January was 2.76, as compared with 2.42 at the same time last year and .72 at the beginning of October, 1918. During January there was some unemployment in practically all the cities and towns, with the exception of Halifax and Sydney, which, however, was mainly confined to unskilled and semi-skilled labor. In the mining industry there was a surplus of labor in the Calgary and Fernie coal regions, while some of the mines at Lethbridge closed down temporarily through lack of orders. Some of the nickel mines also closed down temporarily. In civic employment there was an increase in comparison with December, 1918, and a decline in comparison with January, 1918.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during January was less than during December, but greater than during January, 1918; and there were in existence during the month 13 strikes, involving approximately 1000 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 20,737 working days.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$13.78 at the middle of January, as compared with \$13.65 in December, \$12.42 in January, 1918, and \$7.73 in January, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices stood at 286.5 for January, as compared with 288.5 for December, 258.7 for January, 1918, and 136.5 for January, 1914.

At the annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor, which met at Medicine Hat, a committee was appointed to take action with regard to the alleged illegal employment of children in a factory situated in the adjacent town of Redcliff. Proceedings were instituted by the committee against the management of the factory, but they were dropped after the convention had heard a report by a member of the committee, who alleged that the justice of the peace before whom the information was laid was not only sympathetic, but was himself an employer of child labor, that the parents of the children themselves were acquiescent, and that the other workmen in the factory were so loath to give evidence that the committee anticipated great difficulty in securing justice in the event of bringing the case to court.

At the annual meeting of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, it was resolved as soon as possible to establish a course of instruction for employees in the pulp and paper industry. The step was taken on the recommendation of the joint executive committee on vocational education, which declared in its report that there was urgent need for a simple course of instruction for employees that each man might take up in his spare time, and that would result in a better product. This committee proposed that the course should be along the most successful lines followed by correspondence schools and university extension workers. It would comprise from 30 to 40 separate pamphlets, each dealing with one specified subject in the clearest language, and fully illustrated. The subjects would include arithmetic and mensuration, chemistry, mechanics, and hydraulics, heat and ventilation, electricity, safety and sanitation, as well as many subjects particularly bearing on the making of pulp and paper. On the following day the scheme was endorsed by the association as a whole, and the sum of \$30,000 was voted for this work. This amount is to be spread over several years, and during the coming year it was decided to expend \$5000 for the technical training of employees along the lines suggested.

Steps are being taken to establish a research bureau in Alberta for the purpose of ascertaining what industries can be successfully operated in the Province. The subject was first introduced at the Union of Alberta Municipalities at Medicine Hat last autumn. At this meeting a committee of eight, appointed to consider the matter, introduced the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "That this committee on industrial

research in Alberta, appointed at the 1918 convention of Alberta municipalities, having considered the suggestions in Mayor Brown's (Medicine Hat) address at the convention, respectfully suggest that the Premier of Alberta, Mayor Crystal (Carstairs), chairman of the Alberta Union of Municipalities, and Mayor Brown call a conference at an early date at Edmonton, and that they should arrange to have presented at the conference a full statement of the connections already made in this direction with the Dominion Scientific Research Council, and also the work done at the University of Alberta. That there should be invited to the conference, which should be an open conference, the members of the Legislature; the mayors and aldermen of the cities, and reeves of towns and municipalities; the industrial and labor interests of the Province; the president of the university and his staff; the boards of trade of the Province."

A meeting was held at Calgary to urge upon the provincial government the necessity of establishing an industrial research bureau. Subsequently the Premier consented to act on the committee of three appointed at the convention of the Union of Municipalities, and it was decided to call a conference at Edmonton in the near future.

WORKERS DEFENSE UNION ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An organization known as the Workers Defense Union has been established in this city with the primary object of creating a strong public sentiment in favor of a general amnesty to all political prisoners, according to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, organizer. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Flynn declared her belief that the Espionage Act had been misused, that instead of having been employed to arrest and convict German spies, it had been used to curb legitimate and sincere expressions of opinion in this country, especially on the part of the labor people.

FIREMEN FAVOR THREE PLATOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Declaring the continuous duty system to be detrimental to the efficiency and force of the department, and a menace to the city, firemen are urging the passage of the Blakely bill providing for the three platoon system, or an eight-hour day. New York City firemen claim that Mayor Hylan has not kept the pre-election promise of a two platoon system which they allege he made to them, and that they are often obliged to work 20 hours out of the 24. The bill is opposed on the ground of the extra expense it would impose upon New York City and State.

EVIDENCE TAKEN ON CLAIMS OF MINERS

Witnesses at British Coal Inquiry Estimate Increased Cost of Coal if Higher Wages Are Given to the Miners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At today's sitting of the British coal industry commission, an important table was laid before the commission giving statistics for the quarter ended September, 1918, showing that the total amount abstracted of tons raised was 64.72 per cent. The average output per man per shift was 17.6 hundredweight. The total number of wage-earners was 615,719. The total war wage paid was £6,171,588, while the total war wage and bonus paid was £6,310,194, the contribution required to cover the war wage and bonus being equal to 3s. 9d. per ton. Finlay A. Gibson, secretary of the Monmouthshire and South Wales coal owners' association positively overwhelmed the commission with elaborate tables of statistics giving in extraordinary detail figures relating to wages, and showing the relation between wages and the coal raised. Ralph Richardson, colliery manager and vice-chairman of the Yorkshire Coal Owners Association, gave evidence regarding the increase in number of people required at the mines if the hours were reduced. The increased cost of granting the miners' demands, he stated, would amount to 3d. per ton for surface men, and 2½d. per ton for underground workers. Altogether he estimated that the effect of granting the concession would be an increase of 9s. 7½d. per ton output. Evidence was given showing that mechanical appliances were not welcomed by the miners. Wallace Thorneycroft gave evidence on behalf of the Scottish coal-owners.

WARSAW WELCOMES RED CROSS MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The city of Warsaw gave a enthusiastic welcome to the special relief train bearing the American Red Cross mission to Poland and 25 cars of foodstuffs, hospital supplies and clothing according to reports received in Paris and cabled here today. Premier Paderewski adjourned a Cabinet meeting to welcome the mission, which is headed by Dr. Walter C. Bailey of Boston. At a dinner given to the Americans the Premier said: "We recognize in your mission the heart of the magnanimous American people, and I cannot tell you how deeply we appreciate your coming to us at this time when we need you most."

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Red Cross Shoe

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL
OF AGRICULTURE

Aims and Work of Department
Explained—College Helps
Realization of Progressive
Agricultural Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, England.—The School of Agriculture in connection with the Department of Agriculture at Cambridge has long occupied a very high position—both with regard to the practical and theoretical training of its students, and the world renowned research work of its staff.

Professor Hiffen has succeeded in obtaining a wheat immune from rust, and combining the high yielding power of the best English wheats with the excellent milling and baking qualities of the best Canadian varieties. Professor Wood's investigations in sheep raising have also had most interesting results. Valuable work is being continually done in experimentally determining the best mixtures of seeds for temporary and permanent pastures, in improving poor pastures, in studying the rotation of crops, in testing varieties of oats, potatoes, mangels, and other crops, and in distributing the seed of those varieties yielding the best results. The department also undertakes the examination and inspection of agricultural institutions; the occasional supply of lectures on agricultural subjects in the 11 eastern counties contributing to its maintenance; and is ready to give information in answer to inquiries on agriculture and agricultural science.

The agricultural school occupies a very handsome building in Downing Street, close to the School of Botany, and was erected in 1908-09, the research department for work under the Board of Agriculture having been added in 1912. The rooms are exceedingly light and airy and include large lecture rooms, a library, various laboratories for the sciences relating to agriculture and for elementary, advanced, and research work. Private rooms are also provided where staff and students can carry on research, and on the roof is a greenhouse where plants can be grown for experimental purposes. The equipment throughout is of the most modern description.

Large Experimental Farms

The department possesses two farms of 230 acres each for teaching, for experimental and for research work. In explaining the aims and work of the department to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Prof. T. B. Wood, M. A., C. B. E., Draper's professor of agriculture, whose connection with Cambridge has been a very long and intimate one, remarked that before the war rather more than half the 110 to 120 students were the sons of the land-owning classes, coming there to obtain training, not so much in practical farming as in learning how to regard the ownership of land as a real profession involving grave responsibilities and necessitating those qualities of sympathetic management, insight, application, imagination, and technical and theoretical knowledge which make for success in any of the other professions. The aim of the school with these young men was to restore that attitude toward the ownership of property which was at its best 100 years ago, when it was looked upon in a far more serious light than it has often been in later years.

The remaining students were chiefly those men who, having already taken honors degrees in natural science, wished to specialize with a view to becoming experts, many remaining a considerable time after taking their diplomas in order to carry out research studies before taking up important positions in Great Britain and the dominions or colonies.

A large number have come to India, many being on the staff of the Indian Government Agricultural Department, and others have obtained posts in Egypt, South Africa, the West Indies, and even in far away Hawaii. A considerable number preferred England and have joined the staffs of the Board of Agriculture and of the English agricultural colleges. A small minority of these pre-war students came to Cambridge intending to take up land agents' posts after their training.

Objects of Students

During the war, continued Professor Wood, the number of students decreased to about 12, but since the armistice, students have returned rapidly, the elementary class already consisting of over 100, mostly officers returned from the army. The advanced class numbers about 25. Asked as to the purpose in training and future prospects of these new students, Professor Wood replied: "One cannot say at present what these men will do. Some of them are large landowners who propose to farm their own estates, others want to be estate agents, others to become experts. Many do not exactly know what they will do, but are sure they want to go on to the land in some capacity, as small-holders or farmers according to the capital they possess, and to the facilities for land settlement provided by the government. As to future prospects, it is difficult to advise these men until the government policy is known in greater detail, and until one can form some idea of the trend of prices. At present land is dear, labor dearer, and everything the farmer wants to buy for equipment is scarce and expensive, and there seem to be signs that the prices of things which the farmer sells are falling. No doubt," concluded Professor Wood, "there will be more openings for experts of all kinds, at home under the county councils, the colleges, and the Board of Agriculture, and abroad, and also in the dominions, if a man is really good at his work this line opens a very promising career."

The course consists of lectures,

practical work, and farm classes. Field classes in geology and practical wood excursions for forestry are provided for those taking up these extra subjects. Classes are also given in the long vacation on the university farm. A Surveyors Institute Scholarship, value £80 per annum for three years, is given by competitive examination held yearly in July. Nearly all the 11 eastern counties give scholarships tenable in Cambridge, and similar scholarships are also awarded by many of the county councils.

Thus, while cabinet ministers are engaged in deciding upon the progressive agricultural policy promised to the British nation, the Cambridge Department of Agriculture quietly continues its work, gradually training men without whose expert service in the future all schemes would be impossible of realization.

UNIVERSAL WOMEN'S
SUFFRAGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The question of women's suffrage and the Peace Conference is dealt with in an article in the Common Cause in which M. G. F. writes in part as follows:

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has for some time been urging that the representatives of Great Britain and of the overseas dominions at the peace congress should be instructed to recommend those countries which have not yet given political freedom to women to do so, expressly on the ground that free representative institutions founded on liberty and equality and existing not in two or three countries only, but so far as possible universally, would improve the prospect of establishing a lasting peace. The principle here indicated forms the essence of Kant's celebrated essay on "Perpetual Peace." An autocrat, he points out, can order a war promoted by motives of personal or dynastic ambition, as easily and with as little sense of responsibility as he can order a hunting party. The truth of this thesis has been illustrated anew by the war just closed. An autocratic ruler, as President Wilson has pointed out, suffers neither in his person nor his family nor at his table by the devastation of war. It is the mass of the people who suffer. Hence it is far safer, in the interests of peace, to place the power of war and peace in the hands of the people who will be the chief sufferers if war takes place. This argument holds good and with even greater force where women are reckoned among "the people."

In pressing for this extension of the representative principle we find a historical precedent which is as encouraging as it is remarkable. For at the Congress of Vienna the British envoys took a leading part in urging upon the envoys of the other nations the importance, as a means of promoting a lasting peace, of free representative institutions, the placing of political power in the hands of the people and creating ministries answerable to parliaments elected by the people. They were successful in carrying the congress, as a whole, with them, and the recommendation was embodied in the final act. The countries which declined to ratify the recommendation were as significant as the long list of countries who accepted it. Spain and the papal states would have nothing to do with it in any form whatever. Austria did not object if it was clearly understood that it did not apply to herself.

Frederick William of Prussia gave an absolute promise on May 22, 1815, to establish free institutions in his own country, but he bogged a little over the expression "shall be," and got it changed to "will be." But "will" or "shall" was all the same in the end, for he never kept his word. "Of course in 1815 women's enfranchisement was not dreamt of. It was as completely absent from men's minds as the enfranchisement of horses or dogs, with whom the earlier suffragists were not infrequently compared. But now the whole position is changed. Women are enfranchised in several of the most advanced countries in the world; and if Wellington and Castlereagh could urge, and urge successfully upon the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the desirability in the interests of a lasting peace, of placing power in the hands of the men of each nation rather than in the hands of the dynasts and their satellites, there should not be any overwhelming difficulties in inducing the Prime Minister and the representatives of the British overseas dominions to recommend to the Peace Conference of Versailles in 1919 to act on the same principle but extend its operation so as to include women."

BOMBAY GOVERNOR ON REFORM

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir George Lloyd, who has just taken over the governorship of the Bombay presidency from Lord Willingdon, has lost no time in reaffirming his adherence to the reform scheme planned by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. Speaking in reply to an address of welcome presented to him on his arrival at Bombay by the Indian merchants' chamber of that city, he referred to the declaration of August, 1917, and said: "It has my real and unqualified support. Let me say how much India's attitude of order, symmetry, and help during the war has been responsible for quickening the desire of the Imperial Parliament soberly but definitely to satisfy India's aspirations for self-government in the Empire. Two ingredients are, however, essential to the carrying out of all great reform schemes. The first is mutual faith on the part of the government in the good will of those who seek the reforms, and faith on the part of the people in the government's sincere and real intentions. The other necessary ingredient is recognition on the part of all concerned that the problem is really a complex one, insoluble by more talk and only to be satisfied by the dogged application of all the best brains of the country to a difficult but splendid problem."

GOVERNMENT BILL
FOR CATALONIA

Measure for Autonomy, Now
Before Cortes for Further
Examination, Is a Long and
Comprehensive Document

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The government bill for the autonomy of Catalonia, as finally prepared and laid before the Cortes—for further examination by a special committee of the same—is a long and comprehensive measure. For the moment only its broad outlines may be indicated. In preliminary, the meaning of the term "diputacion," which has been frequently employed in explanation of the schemes of local government in Spain and will be again, should be explained, particularly as the governmental scheme is largely attributed to Señor Maura, and is considered as to some extent a scheme that has evolved from his former idea of local administration and autonomy, with which, and the development of the diputaciones, he was much concerned in the past. The whole question of local autonomy in Spain, of that of Catalonia and the other regions, being simply one of decentralization, is obviously bound up with questions of local government; and indeed the Extra-Parliamentary Commission was set up to prepare a scheme for municipal autonomy as well as to attempt a solution of the larger question of Catalanian regionalism.

Spain's Local Government

In Spain the provinces and communes, or municipal entities as they might be called, are governed by the provincial and municipal laws, and each commune has its own ayuntamiento or municipal council, at the head of which is the alcalde, or mayor. There are from five to fifty members of each council, regidores or concejales as they are called. In the case of the larger ayuntamientos in the big towns and cities there are tenientes alcaldes, who stand with the alcalde. These ayuntamientos have control of the entire municipal government and have power of taxation for all local purposes. Half the members are elected every two years, and the alcalde is appointed from their own body, executive powers on a somewhat extensive scale being accorded to him. This arrangement has only been in existence a little more than a year, the constitution of the ayuntamientos having previously been less regular.

Madrid remained an exception to the rule of the ayuntamiento electing the alcalde until quite recently, the system of nomination by the King being retained there, and often enough it was made as a reward for political service or as a temporary measure to keep employed some party politician whose services were likely to be required in the near future or who, for any good reason, had had to be excluded from the government, yet whom it was desired to propitiate. In other ways the office of alcalde of Madrid, with all its high dignity and at the same time, especially in these days, its great responsibility and difficulty, was made a governmental convenience, and the character of the appointments and the frequency of the changes became a veritable scandal until the ayuntamiento rose up and declared it would have no more of it. After a man has been a member of an ayuntamiento for his two years he is not eligible for reelection.

Then, in the broader system of local administration, each province has its own diputacion provincial, or assembly, the members of which are elected by the various constituencies. These diputaciones meet in annual session, and besides this they are permanently represented by a committee which is appointed annually and which is called the comision provincial. By the constitution of 1878 there was secured to the diputaciones provinciales, and the ayuntamientos, the government and administration of the various provinces and communes, and neither the national executive nor the Cortes has legally the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration except in the case of the action of the diputaciones provinciales and ayuntamientos exceeding their rights and privileges and stepping beyond the locally limited sphere of activities and responsibilities assigned to them.

Thus it will be seen that this system of administration, to some extent the generally recognized natural evolution of local government under the aegis of a state, and comparable to the system in France, really gives a fair measure of autonomy to the communes and the districts and would give more if it were well applied, and government of all kinds in Spain were more honest, more careful, and more thorough than it is. However, the Catalonians want more, and should have more in the special circumstances. Whatever they may say about not wishing for independence, at the bottom of their desires and aspirations there is the plain fact that they regard themselves as not of the same race as the Castilians and other peoples of Spain, but a better people, more efficient and thorough, and more bent on progress than they will keep them with the best of Europe. They have a language of their own, and they treasure this indication of their difference from the rest of Spain.

Catalonian Leadership

At the same time, on the independence question they seem to conceive it to be to their advantage to remain attached to a central Spanish government and to be a political part of the peninsula for the time being, and not a separate state; and in giving expression to this view they adopt a somewhat patronizing attitude and declare that, in their own future

hant progress as the result of the autonomy they desire, they will pull the rest of Spain along with them and upward toward a brighter, happier, and more prosperous era.

The Basque or Vascon provinces, as they are called, are in a different category. They also clearly are a separate people, and in the past they have had independence, which has been almost abolished since the last civil war, since when much to their discontent they have been ruled from the center along with the rest of Spain. For a long time they were the outcast of the European war and all the questions, great and small, that it let loose, the smoldering embers of their desire came into flame again, there has been a demand for their old independence and the restoration of their old laws, there have been demonstrations and appeals, incidents and riots even in Bilbao, which is the capital of these parts, and some sort of an appeal to President Wilson, whose 14 points, and particularly his championing of the small nations, has made a great impression on these Vascon people. In their clamor for autonomy they are as fervent as the Catalonians, but they have not the same political strength and determination and are scarcely in a position to threaten the government as the bold Catalonians do.

This is the situation with which the different autonomy schemes have to grapple. Referring back to the main provisions of the governmental scheme for regional autonomy, it may be said that in the first place there is conceded to Catalonia a deliberative assembly in which there will be a corporate representation of the whole, which will take the name of Regional Diputacion. Catalonia will have an executive of its own, the organ of local government, with an organization inspired by the traditions of the old Catalanian Generalidad. This executive or council will be responsible to the regional government to which it will give an account of its acts and proceedings. A governor of high rank will be nominated for Catalonia. In all matters that are purely and obviously regional and controlled by the agreements and understandings arrived at as between the region and the central authority, the attitude and conduct of the governor will be purely regionalistic, but he will preserve the right to intervene immediately if he considers that the exercise of regional authority is overstepping the prescribed limits. The Cortes and the Spanish tribunals will retain their full sovereignty.

Two Schemes in Opposition

There are masses of provisions about the administration of financial, educational, fiscal and other questions, about problems of the language and so forth, which have already been mentioned in the course of the references to the proceedings of the Extra-Parliamentary Commission. From the slight summary of the main features of the government measure, such as have been given, it will be clearly perceived that it is essentially a development of the evolution of local administration and the hand and idea of Maura are very plainly visible. Any scheme for autonomy that is not openly and avowedly a scheme for absolute separation is essentially and necessarily an evolution of the system of local administration; but the Catalanian Regionalists in their demand for autonomy of their own kind do not work up from this point, as it were, but start afresh with the idea of their region as almost a raw state needing a government which they duly describe and propose. That seems to be the fundamental difference between the two schemes which are now in opposition, and as between which it is hoped to find some compromise.

The scheme of the Catalonians, as put forward by their Mancomunidad, provides that the Catalanian territory shall consist of the existing provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona, and that all will become citizens of the region who now possess that status or who apply for it in accordance with the terms of the law. The government will consist of a parliament, an executive body, and a governor-general, and it will exercise full control over the internal affairs of the region. The decisions of the Catalanian Government concerning matters that come within its jurisdiction shall not be subject to appeal to the central government at Madrid unless the Catalanian Government usurps the prerogatives of that central government, in which case the Spanish Parliament may declare that the decision in question shall be null and void.

The Catalanian Parliament will have power to make laws for Catalonia, especially in regard to education and instruction in the Catalan language which shall be compulsory. For the purpose of the maintenance of public order, the administration will be undertaken by the regional government, but in the event of the declaration of war it will pass to the central government. The Catalanian Government is to have all the powers and authority hitherto possessed by the central government in regard to mines, waterways, and communications. In fiscal matters it will have full liberty to apply direct taxation, save in the matter of revenue derived from sources outside Catalanian territory. All such taxation will be applied without distinction to Catalanian industries and to all industries established in Catalonia by Catalonians or foreigners.

Parliament for Catalonia

The Parliament will be composed of two chambers, deputies, and senators, who will be elected by universal direct suffrage for a period of five years. The Governor-General of the region is to be endowed with ample powers, including the convocation and dissolution of the Parliament, the authorization of its decisions, the appointment and dismissal of government officials, and the nomination and dismissal of regional ministers. The ministerial departments will comprise the Interior, Finance, Justice, Public

Instruction, Public Works and Commerce. The Governor will nominate the Premier. It is ordained that during the period of the establishment of this Catalanian Government a provisional government shall be set up, consisting of the deputies and senators of the four Catalanian provinces who will make an assembly. That is, broadly, the scheme of the Catalanian Mancomunidad, evolved by special committees and approved by an enormous majority of the people in the region, and especially by the representatives of the municipal councils.

M. DESCHANEL ON
FRANCE'S POLICY

President of Chamber Hopes
France Will Consolidate Influence and Perfect Methods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The General Association of Students of Paris organized a fine manifestation in honor of victory, which took place at the Sorbonne. This meeting presented an official character, as it was presided over by M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, assisted by M. Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, and M. Lafferre, Minister of Public Instruction. In the course of this assembly, M. Deschanel made a speech, in which he dealt with several of the most serious questions which France will have to tackle, now that the war is over.

Tackles Church Question

M. Deschanel fearlessly broached the religious question. He first strove to determine the reason for the long-continued struggle which has always existed in France between civil and religious power, and to establish the why and wherefore of those innumerable pragmatic sanctions, concordats, separation of church and state, of which one finds so many examples in the course of French history.

M. Deschanel deems that one of the principal difficulties consists in the fact that, unlike those states in which the "government of the church" coincides with that of the nation—such as the Anglican and orthodox churches—and those other states in which the very multiplicity of the different churches establishes a due balance between them, in France the limits of national government do not coincide with those of the spiritual authority, which is distinct, and this results in conflicts. "And," added M. Deschanel, "the art of politics consists in smoothing down these difficulties."

M. Deschanel then went on to declare that those old words made for old ideas, "tolerance and intolerance," should be abolished from the French vocabulary. These formulas which implied that one party must suffer from the other, should be replaced by the word "respect."

Role of France

M. Deschanel then retraced the rôle of France in the advancement of the culture of the world, and deplored the fact that through lack of organization—such as that practiced for example in Germany, she should have allowed herself in innumerable cases to be robbed of her finest discoveries. "France, in natural science as well as in literature has been the great initiator of the world. In the Seventeenth Century, she possessed Descartes and Pascal; in the Eighteenth, Lavoisier; in the Nineteenth, Pasteur. Yet we have too often allowed ourselves to be robbed of our discoveries. We have not known how to undertake our propaganda, Germany far surpassed us in the organization of universities, of industries and of commerce. Let us therefore take advantage of the lesson she has given us, and perfect our methods."

With regard to the economic question which so deeply preoccupies all classes at the present moment, M. Deschanel made several categorical declarations. In his opinion, Germany will greatly assist France in balancing her budget, by paying her ransom she owes her. M. Deschanel then went on to state that he hoped that his countrymen would take advantage of victory to increase national production, and also that both in industry and commerce, they would reveal a greater boldness. He hopes also that after the war, France would change her economic methods just as she changed her military methods during the war.

M. Deschanel also urged upon his listeners the necessity of taking every care to improve France's unique geographical situation, and of making the commerce of Central Europe converge toward the French ports of the Atlantic by new systems of railroads and canals conceived according to new requirements. M. Deschanel concluded his patriotic speech by expressing the hope that France was at last going to accomplish the great double aim which has always been the chief preoccupation of her greatest kings and politicians—namely, to consolidate her influence on the Rhine and on the Mediterranean.

DEVELOPMENT OF
FRENCH COLONIES

Paris to Hold Colonial Exhibition and to Make It an Inter-Allied Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The colonial question is one which deeply occupies all those who have the future of France's expansion at heart. France possesses a magnificent and important colonial empire, infinitely rich, and containing raw material which, properly exploited, would insure her economic independence, whilst increasing a hundredfold her industrial productions. Yet, strange though it may seem, the French colonies have not, until quite recently, provoked the interest and recognition they deserve. French industrial commercial expansion has been willfully handicapped by many conflicting interests. The leading French press itself neglected until lately to draw the attention of the uninitiated public to the tremendous economic and financial possibilities still lying dormant in the undeveloped colonies of France. Colonial questions, often of vital interest to the mother country, were dealt with almost exclusively in those papers, such as La Dépêche Coloniale, Le Midi Colonial, read only by specialists on these subjects.

Plan for Colonial Exhibition

However, the war has done more than anything else to "bring the colonies home to France," if one may be allowed this expression. That is why several persons, who have long deplored the lack of initiative shown by France with regard to her colonies, deem the moment a propitious one for resuming a scheme which the outbreak of hostilities had obliged them to abandon until a later date, namely, the plan for a great colonial exhibition.

At the moment when this question was discussed in 1913, there were violent dissensions between Paris and Marseilles, both of which wished to be chosen as the site of the future exhibition. Marseilles claimed the honor, putting forward as a pretext that it had already been intrusted with the organization of the Colonial Exhibition of 1906. However, before a decision had been arrived at, the war, with its train of new duties, broke off a discussion which was becoming slightly acrimonious.

Nevertheless, M. Louis Brunet, formerly deputy of Paris, a member of the Superior Council and of the consultative committee of the colonies and vice-president of the national committee of Colonial Exhibitions, who was one of the chief movers in the scheme, did not abandon his idea, and he has now succeeded in obtaining the unanimous approval of the Municipal Council of Paris for the organization of the Inter-Allied Colonial Exhibition to be held in Paris, and for the creation of a permanent Colonial Museum.

M. Brunet deems that, after the coming years of strenuous labor which all those nations which have suffered from the war will have to face, it will be necessary to observe the effort which has been accomplished, and to

make an inventory of the "new resources" which are the outcome of a victorious peace, as well as to draw up the economic balance sheet of the nation.

In the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. Brunet said that in his opinion the best way of accomplishing this was through the medium of exhibitions. "It is," he said, "improbable that we shall ever again witness an international exhibition such as that held in Paris in 1900." He therefore strongly advocates the organization of a series of specialized exhibitions which, he maintains, will give far better results.

Permanent Colonial Museum

"In what concerns the colonies," said M. Brunet, "this specialization is particularly indicated. In 1912-13, encouraged by the National Committee of Colonial Exhibitions, I had already taken the initiative of laying plans for the organizing of four international colonial exhibitions to be held in Paris in 1918, of which the 'clou' was to be the creation of a permanent museum for the colonies. This plan was supported by all those persons specially qualified to give their opinion on the subject, and the Municipal Council of Paris, as well as the General Council of the Seine, assured the organizing committee of important financial aid."

"However," continued M. Brunet, "Marseilles still remembers the fine success of its exhibition in 1906, and, through pressure exerted directly on the government, demanded and obtained permission for the proposed exhibition of 1916 also to be held on the shores of the Mediterranean instead of on the banks of the Seine. It was eventually agreed that the colonial exhibition to be held in Marseilles would deal exclusively with the French colonies, whilst an international exhibition of the colonies of France and of foreign countries would be opened in Paris in 1920."

M. Louis Brunet considers that now that the war is ended, the arguments in favor of Paris as a site of the proposed exhibition have greatly increased, and he evidently regards with some impatience the claims of Marseilles.

"All the arguments in favor of Paris," M. Brunet said, "have been increased by the war. Of course certain material difficulties must be overcome before this plan can be realized: thus, an inter-allied colonial exhibition, such as we conceive, will require much space; we hope to find the necessary site on the fortifications which are shortly to be abolished. However, we shall triumph over these difficulties, and no doubt in 1920 or 1921 the Inter-Allied Colonial Exhibition will be opened at Paris, together with the permanent Colonial Museum which will be a unique act of homage of considerable political value to all those who came from both the French and allied colonies to fight in our ranks."

"Marseilles will, however, occupy an important section, worthy of her situation as a great colonial port, in the Paris exhibition. It has moreover been decided that in 1923 that city shall organize a maritime and Mediterranean exhibition, the title of which reveals its special character."

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FUTURE ROLE OF TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Tzecho-Slovaks May Become Head of Central European Confederation and Prevent German Economic Penetration

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Tzech correspondent

LONDON, England.—In considering the rôle which the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic will play in Central Europe, it must be remembered that its size will be the same as that of England, without Scotland and Wales, and that it will have a population of 13,000,000. The territory inhabited by the Tzecho-Slovaks is not only rich in natural resources (it used to be the richest part of the Hapsburg Monarchy), but it has also well-developed agriculture, trade, and industries. The economic influence of Bohemia will be felt not only in Poland and Rumania, which have been devastated by the war, but also in German Austria and Hungary, which will be dependent on Bohemia for industrial articles. The organization of trade and industries in the new Tzecho-Slovak kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes will no doubt likewise be carried out to a great extent by the Tzecho-Slovaks, who even before the war used to invest their capital in the Balkans. In fact, the Tzecho-Slovaks are a people on whom the Allies can always rely to prevent German economic penetration to the East.

A Consolidated Bohemia

Politically, Bohemia is today united and consolidated. The government formed in Prague on Nov. 14 represents all the parties. The Tzecho-Slovaks, the most advanced of all the Slavs, realize the need for unity and cooperation, and the dangers of false theories which would threaten their national existence. Bolshevism has no advocates in Bohemia. The various parties have only one aim in view, viz., to organize the new republic on a firm basis and thereby to merit the Allies' confidence in them. Bohemia can render the Allies a great service in the immediate future by arresting the spread of Bolshevism from the East by means of an alliance with Poland and Rumania, who are directly threatened by the Red Army, and with the assistance of the Allies.

In its foreign policy, the Tzecho-Slovak Republic will in the first place endeavor to establish friendly relations with its neighbors. In this task they will have the advantage of their geographic position in the center between the Baltic and the Adriatic. They are destined to become the head of a new Central European confederation. Fortunately, also, they are good friends with all the other Slavs, as well as with the Italians and Rumanians.

Such an understanding is essential for the peace of Europe, as only the Germans could profit from continued friction between Italy and the Southern Slavs, and the hostility between Poland and the new Russia might lead to a new alliance between Russia and Germany for the purpose of a fresh dismemberment of Poland. The immediate danger threatening the new states of Central Europe and the Western democracies alike is, of course, the Bolshevik movement in Russia and Germany which is menacing the Poles and Tzecho-Slovaks from East to West, and which will have to be faced boldly. But when the Bolsheviks are overwhelmed the Tzecho-Slovaks will endeavor to prevent any further trouble by helping in the reconstruction of a new, democratic Russia and by reconciling the Russo-Polish antagonism.

The Tzecho-Slovak republic will have Poland for a neighbor in the North, with whom she will be on friendly terms. The alliance with Poland will provide the republic with an outlet to the Baltic Sea. The Danube, which (between Pressburg and Ostrichom) will form the southern frontier, will connect the Tzecho-Slovaks with the Serbs and Rumanians. It is also hoped that there will be an international railway to Trieste or Fiume. As has already been pointed out, German Austria and Magyar Hungary, each numbering about 8,000,000, will be in a helpless position, but the policy of the Tzecho-Slovaks toward them, too, will be dictated rather by friendly good will than by any feelings of revenge or nationalistic prejudice. If the Ruthenes of Hungary were joined to the republic, as they desire, there would also be a common frontier with Rumania.

In order to be able to play the rôle for which the Tzecho-Slovak republic is destined in the interests of humanity, the following conditions are essential:

Needs of the Republic

1. They must be given strong economic and strategic frontiers within the historic frontiers of Bohemia, Moravia, and (Austrian) Silesia, as well as Slovakia in Northern Hungary. The latter Province is very rich, although not yet developed industrially. Although full rights must be guaranteed to the German minorities or colonies within these frontiers, yet no part of these compact territories must be detached from Bohemia to prejudice the free economic and political development of the new republic.
2. They must have an outlet both to the Baltic and the Adriatic Sea, so as to be in direct contact with Western Europe and able to fulfill the economic mission to which they are destined as the center between East and West.
3. They must have the Allies' support. The occupation of the Tzecho-Slovak territories for which they have received this support, has been essential not as an "accomplished fact" for the Peace Conference, but as a prevention against devastation by Germans and Magyars. At present there is

still dire need of provisions and military assistance.

The Tzecho-Slovaks, who have their delegates at the Peace Conference, are fully entitled to ask for the allied support for their claims. From the outbreak of the war they have sided wholeheartedly with the Allies. Their attitude has always been clear and outspoken. They have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the collapse of Austria, and in organizing the entente of the non-German nations of Central Europe against the Central Powers. They have also actively contributed toward the allied victory by all the means at their disposal, whether military, political, or diplomatic. The Tzecho-Slovak Army not only by far the greatest of all the armies organized by the various oppressed nationalities, but it is still fighting for common allied interests in Siberia in the most adverse and terrible circumstances.

In the Tzecho-Slovaks the Allies will at all times have faithful friends, who will be able to render them signal service in the great task of the reconstruction and organization of Europe.

BRITAIN'S WANT OF LAND BANKS

Authority Says That Land Banks and Systematic Land Settle- ment Are Urgent Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The Prime Minister deplores the fact that an A1 population has largely depreciated into a C3 one," writes Mr. Herbert E. Easton, hon. secretary of the British Empire Land Settlement League. "What is the cause of this? To the disgrace of our rulers in the past, it is easily answered. For it is not true, as a famous author has stated, 'that our cities are stretching out their mean streets and spreading their mephitic over this once delightful country.' Cities that can best be likened to a brick octopus, from whose spreading tentacles none who are forced to live in the low slums, can escape."

"The irony of it all is that this herding together of the people is quite unnecessary, leading as it does to vice, crime, low wages, and the rapid deterioration of our once so virile race. 'Merrie England,' a pleasing phrase, and one which, at one time, conveyed so much, has for years past been only a by-word.

"Inadequate Public Bodies
"Land hunger is what we are suffering from, and until land settlement is systematically handled by a strong and capable department, there is no hope of breeding an A1 race, on which the future of the whole Empire depends. We have the land available and the people crying aloud to occupy, work, and ultimately own it; and the only obstacle in the way is that this vitally important subject, even in these critical days, is still being handled by boards and committees, all, doubtless, well meaning, but who have had no practical experience in settling people on a large scale on small holdings.

"It is a staggering fact that the motherland is the only part of the Empire which has not a land bank. Therefore, little wonder that she has never been able to deal successfully with closer settlement. Even South Africa, with its small white population, and its enormous and backward colored one, has a powerful system of land banks, and has, in consequence, assisted as ultimate owners a large number of people which otherwise would have been adding to the congestion of her cities.

"Need of Land Banks
"The remedy is to be found in (1) the establishment of land banks forthwith; (2) the setting up of a department with a Minister of Land at its head, assisted by a committee of three who must have had practical overseas experience.

"Directly this is done, it will be found that many of our largest landowners will come forward and offer suitable areas at workable values. Without the necessary machinery they cannot be expected to throw their land at corporate bodies (such, for instance, as the county councils), devoid of soul, practically inviting profiteering from the sellers, and lacking compassion in dealing with the purchasers.

"The closer settlement of this country is the only practical solution of the many evils besetting us, and the labor unrest; and by solving the problem an A1 population will, within a few years, replace the C3 one which Mr. Lloyd George so deplores. Closer settlement means no Bolshevism. If the land had not been made a monopoly and held back from the Russian people, the revolution and its terrible anarchy now prevailing would not have taken place. France has no Bolshevism because the bulk of the country is owned by small proprietors, and her example should be followed."

ANTI-PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IS MET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—An anti-prohibition rally recently, under the auspices of the Cocks and signed cards placing themselves on record as opposed to prohibition, and passed resolutions calling on President Wilson to annul the war-time order, effective July 1, has been followed on Monday by action of the Methodist ministers of the Springfield district, who took steps to counteract this incident and to answer the arguments of the speakers. It is proposed that the answer to the prohibition opponents shall take the form of a great mass meeting, with a speaker of national reputation.

SPAIN'S CHANGING ELECTION METHOD

Attempts Were Made at General Election to Insure Sincerity and Clean Voting

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—In certain respects Spanish electioneering methods appear to be making progress. At the last general election it was understood that there would be a great effort made by all parties to insure sincerity, as it was termed, and bring about clean elections. As the time approached, however, protestations in this matter were less vigorous than before, and without doubt many of the old sad methods of bribery and corruption were rampant.

Now it seems that there is some sort of a reaction against this former temporary idea of voting according to conscience, and there is smart progress in the direction of corruption, with most distinguished candidates apparently conniving at it. A bye-election became necessary at Villarcayo, which is a constituency away in the North in the Province of Burgos and not far from Bilbao. Two capitalists of the latter city fought the election in the monarchical Liberal and Conservative interests, Señor Acuña Izaz and the Marqués de Asturias respectively. These candidates proceeded to conduct their election campaign on the most thorough lines, and some 14 propaganda parties toured the constituency day and night in the interests of one or other of the candidates. Included in these parties were four deputes for constituencies in the neighborhood of Villarcayo and Miranda.

Buying Up Votes

For whatever happened in the matter of extortionate and remarkable demands in regard to the price of votes afterward, the candidates are themselves to blame, for they led the way in this business. Beginning to spend their money lavishly, they proceeded to make offers to buy complete blocks of votes, those of whole villages. The country people coming to realize the possibilities of the case, and the fact that these gentlemen from Bilbao had what seemed to them almost unlimited wealth, promptly organized and put the prices up, then increasing them until they soon reached impressive heights. Four villages formed a coalition of themselves, and the price they put upon their collective vote was a payment of 150 fanegas of wheat (a "fanega" is a Spanish measure equivalent to about one and three-fifths of a bushel) annually for six years, this being designed to satisfy certain village services.

The people of another village, after carefully considering the situation, informed the candidates that the first one that offered them the money necessary to build and equip an electrical works of a specified class would receive their collective vote. At other places the people made sworn declarations that they would not give their votes under a certain price. It was realized that by such a common agreement many of them might find themselves in difficulties, in such a case, for example, as their being employed on farms and the like, and their masters insisting that they should vote in accordance with their, the masters', wishes regardless of the "price."

An Official Inquiry

In such circumstances it was agreed that the voters were to adhere absolutely to the terms of the arrangement they had made among themselves, and, if any of them were in consequence dissatisfied, the others contracted to assist them in proportion to their means, while any man who was brought in to take the place of a man who had been discharged was not to be admitted to the village community. It was on such bases as these that the election got into full swing, and a leading newspaper remarked somewhat naively: "this election has aroused great interest," a statement to which full credence may be attached.

The state of things eventually became such a scandal that some official recognition of the fact had to be made, though nothing was done in the way of punishment or disfranchisement. Señor Andrade, deputy for Miranda, who was once Governor of Barcelona, and knows how to deal with masses of people, went according to instructions to Villarcayo in company with a staff of assistants, and proceeded to make inquiries. It was said also that certain investigations were being made from the Bilbao end, and at length it was reported that every day "the situation was becoming more complicated." When it came to recording the votes, the Marqués de Ibarro gradually went ahead, from which anyone may draw his own deduction. Eventually he was declared elected, and nothing more may now be heard of what took place in those stirring days in Villarcayo.

BRITISH LAND SCHEME FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Considerable headway has been made with the government plans for the settlement of former soldiers on the land, and a bill is to be introduced in Parliament asking for compulsory powers in certain respects. The scheme will be worked through the county councils and steps will be taken to put pressure upon them to make full use of the powers given them. If they do not act the Board of Agriculture can act in default. The only alternative to this method would be the creation of a whole army of officials with administration from headquarters.

Looking at the position up to the time of the signing of the armistice, it must be remembered that there was no money coming from the treasury and no available labor for building, equipping or laying out small holdings. The government, it is under-

stood, is determined that the wishes of the nation in the matter shall be respected, and it intends to make strenuous efforts to place land at the disposal of former service men as speedily as possible.

Owing to the rise mainly in the cost of building it is impossible now to create small holdings with any chance of making them an economical success if the rent is based upon the capital outlay. It is understood that the government view is that the best solution of the problem if any large numbers of men are to be dealt with, would be to give each a cottage with an acre of land, one part being garden land and the remainder for poultry keeping, pig keeping, etc. The occupier or owner, making the main part of his living by seasonal work either in the neighboring town or on the land.

Another plan which will probably be adopted is to have farms on which there will be a manager, the land to be cultivated by men who are not merely agricultural laborers, but partners in the concern and who will benefit by its progress. The profits will be calculated in the following order: (1) Capital, (2) Management, (3) Labor. Capital will get the market rate of interest, management will secure the market rate which can be obtained men of good up-to-date qualifications and of good business capacity, while the labor men will receive the agricultural wage of the district. Surplus profits will be divided in the same proportions, capital, management, and labor.

There will be, therefore, a variety of schemes of settlement, not all being small holdings. The small holdings will be carefully selected and given only to men who have had experience, who have some capital, or who could get capital from the state.

The problem is accentuated by the fact that the dominions, too, have been pushing forward land settlement, having 60,000,000 acres of land with only 6,000,000 workers. The land is crying out for occupation, whereas in the case of the old country one difficulty is that putting former service men on the land in small holdings involves the displacement of a large population already occupying it. Another point to be remembered is that small holdings are unfit for grain growing or cattle raising, the profit per acre being too small to enable a man to earn a livelihood. Small holdings are good, however, in the case of milk production, fruit growing, and market gardening, but the difficulty is to secure the right kind of land in sufficient quantity.

FORUM DISCUSSES AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Less politics and less Carranza dollar diplomacy," is what is needed in Mexico, so William Gates, recently returned from interviewing many Mexican leaders while on a horseback tour through that country, reported to a forum on Mexican affairs held by the Council on Foreign Relations. M. Garcia Adalpe, former Secretary of the Interior of Mexico, said that the Mexican people were in the clutch of a Bolshevik group, and that a rule of military despotism had been imposed upon them with a foreign policy which disregards Mexico's international treaties and obligations.

Other speakers urged help for Mexico through a sympathetic understanding of her problems. William R. Shepherd, professor of history at Columbia University, said that if better communication and a more friendly feeling could be established between the United States and Mexico, genuine and hearty cooperation might be brought about.

PROFITS OF SUGAR COMPANY DROPPED

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey.—Putting the United States on a sugar ration did not reduce consumption in 1918, according to the annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company, issued here yesterday. While some sections used less sugar than in the absence of regulation, others drew more heavily on the supply, making the daily consumption approximately 10,000 tons, the same as for the last 10 years. The report says that war-time sugar prices have been lower in this country than abroad, and that they have not increased correspondingly with other staple articles of food. The company did a \$200,000,000 business, making a profit of \$5,551,683, which was \$3,393,607 less than that of 1917.

GENERAL OFFICERS' WAR RANK CHANGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Demobilization of the army from November to March 1 resulted in the elimination of 76 general officers, a table issued by the War Department yesterday disclosed. Further demobilization in the immediate future will equal the war-time rank of an additional 203 general officers, leaving only 125 men in the grade of brigadier general and above out of the 404 who were on duty when the armistice was signed. Only 61 permanent general officers are authorized. Most of those affected by demobilization are regular army men who held commissions as general officers for war purposes only.

BEEF ACREAGE TO INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado.—Sugar beets at \$10 a ton are attracting the interest of Colorado farmers to the extent that there is in prospect this year in this State beet acreage aggregating at least 160,000 acres. In view of the fact that the Colorado beet acreage of 1918 was but 97,000 acres, this is held to mean an increase of farm receipts of over \$5,000,000.

ANTI-VACCINATION IS TO BE HEARING TOPIC

Abolishment of Compulsory Prac- tice in Massachusetts to Be Urged Before Health Commit- tee of the State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Abolishment of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts is proposed in a measure which is to be the subject of a hearing before the Public Health Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on March 19, at 10 a. m. The bill accompanies the petition of the Medical Liberty League, and its supporters have received assurances of a strong representation at the hearing. Encouraged by the increasing demand for medical liberty, the league is confident that the committee room will be filled with those in favor of the measure.

The bill submitted by the league provides that "any child or person who has reached the age when attendance at school is permitted or required, and who is otherwise eligible for enrollment, signed by a parent or guardian, or by himself, in case the person has reached the age of 21, which states that such parent or guardian is opposed to vaccination, shall not, as a condition to admission or attendance at school, be required to submit to vaccination."

Leaders Are Encouraged

Leaders of the movement find much encouragement this year in the fact that the Legislature of last year rejected a proposal of the medical profession to extend the scope of the compulsory vaccination statute, and that the people of many other states are urging similar measures. North Dakota already having passed an act abolishing compulsory vaccination. In Arizona, Iowa, Illinois, and Vancouver, British Columbia, strong protests against the practice have been inaugurated.

"Massachusetts has had a compulsory vaccination law since 1855," said a representative of the Medical Liberty League to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "Eighteen years after vaccination became compulsory there occurred the severest epidemic of smallpox in the history of the State."

"If vaccination had the power claimed for it, this epidemic of 1873-74 could not have happened. Even our opponents tacitly admit this by presenting to the Public Health Committee and displaying on the floor of the House charts; as was done two years in succession (1915 and 1916) with their dates 18 years wrong, in the effort to make it appear that our compulsory law was passed after the great epidemic instead of 18 years before."

"These false charts ought to have been sufficient to repeal this law, but here we are, three and four years later, still pleading for our liberty to decide this matter for our own children."

"England years ago by its 'conscience clause' practically did away with compulsory vaccination, with the best of results. Leicester, England, more than 40 years ago abandoned compulsory vaccination, and attended on sanitation, with the most satisfactory results."

"In our own country our experience has been the same—the poorly vaccinated communities, where sanitation is carried out, are the freest from smallpox, as well as other contagious diseases, proving conclusively that it is sanitation instead of vaccination that gives immunity from smallpox."

New York State Statistics

"In 1908, New York State, whose health commissioner says it cannot claim to be over 45 per cent or less than half vaccinated, had just two deaths from smallpox (population about 10,000,000), while Japan, a thoroughly vaccinated and revaccinated country (population about 48,000,000), had 18,067 cases of smallpox, with nearly a third death rate (5838 deaths), which is a very high death rate. Reckon this for yourself and you will find that among the thoroughly vaccinated and revaccinated there was about 24 times as many deaths from smallpox as in the poorly vaccinated population of New York State."

The Medical Liberty League is collecting affidavits of death and injury following vaccination. The number of these is heartrending and appalling. Not a city or town but has its toll.

Just as many can be had as one has time and patience to collect.

In New York State, in 1914, James A. Lyster collected and published a partial list of these. In the introduction to his book, Mr. Lyster says: "The result has been the gathering of such an appalling story of death and illness, as to completely shatter my belief in the wisdom of enforced vaccination."

Fifty-One Cases Studied

"To secure 27 affidavits of death, 51 cases were studied. The large cities were not attempted owing to difficulty and expense of canvassing them, so that this represented but a small part of the many deaths throughout the State, from vaccination, while in that same year there were but three deaths from smallpox in the entire State, including Greater New York. 'In one rural district 20 miles in diameter, where four children died from vaccination,' says the book, 'there has not been a single case of smallpox within the memory of any person now living.'"

"The soldiers and sailors who have been fighting to make the world safe for democracy find that the signing of the armistice does not end that fighting. They know of the freedom of the English from medical tyranny and they want at least as much for themselves and their children. The fight is on and reports are coming from the front line trenches. From a former soldier who worked in a state laboratory comes an accurate and sickening description of how vaccine virus is made. We must not allow ourselves to forget that the manufacture of disease has now become 'big business' and about 200 places are licensed by the government for the manufacture of disease, behind closed doors. Millions are invested in these plants."

The Medical Liberty League, which was organized last year to take formal leadership in the movement to secure abolishment of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts, is an outgrowth of successful efforts by individuals in Southeastern Massachusetts in arousing the people of that section, through lectures and newspaper publicity, to the harmful effects of vaccination.

PLAN TO UTILIZE DYE FORMULAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although most of the 4500 patents now held by Germans in the United States are valueless, the formula for every dye and chemical formerly imported from Germany can be obtained from a report by A. Mitchell Palmer, former custodian of alien property. The report announces organization of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., to which the custodian sold these patents, and which, he said, should insure the American market of American dyes and chemicals, with no fear of competition from Germany. Francis P. Garvan, now custodian, has been appointed president of the corporation. Practically every important American dye manufacturer will be a stockholder. It is believed this plan will offer great benefit, not alone to the dye and chemical industries, but to the whole American manufacturing field.

NAVAL SEAPLANES MAKE RECORD FLIGHT

NEW YORK, New York.—Two naval seaplanes which left Hampton Roads at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning landed at the naval air station at Rockaway Beach at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, making what is believed a record flight over the course, estimated at 300 miles. The machines carried heavy photographic equipment and many pictures were taken en route by Lieut. W. L. Richardson, chief of the photography division in the naval service. One machine was piloted by Ensign Southers and carried four passengers, including Lieut. Richardson, and the other was piloted by Ensign Irvine and carried five passengers.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

Appointments of Martin A. Mor- rison and George R. Wales Made by President Wilson

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Martin A. Morrison of Indiana and George R. Wales of Vermont were appointed yesterday to the Civil Service Commission by President Wilson, succeeding John A. McIlhenny and Hermon W. Craven, whose resignations were sent to the White House some time ago.

Mr. Morrison was a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from 1909 to 1917. His home is in Frankfort.

Mr. Wales, a Republican, has been connected with the Civil Service Commission since 1891. He has held the position of chief examiner for nine years.

The fact that President Wilson before sailing for Paris decided upon a complete reorganization of the Civil Service Commission, was disclosed yesterday by efforts of members of Congress and others to stay temporarily at least, a clean sweep of the commission's membership. Messages have been sent to the President asking him to postpone action until his return home.

Members of Congress who interested themselves in the matter were shown a letter from the President to Commissioner Charles M. Galloway, asking for the latter's resignation with- out assigning a cause. They were told that a similar letter had been received by Commissioner Hermon W. Craven, and that since John A. McIlhenny, president of the commission, resigned a month ago to go to Haiti as a financial agent, the membership of three will be wiped out by the resignations.

At the White House the President's private secretary said he had heard nothing of the President's action, and no one at the commission's offices would discuss the situation. Even the members of Congress who had been informed of the requests for resignations had heard nothing about the selection of new members of the commission.

WOMEN HELD TO BE INELIGIBLE FOR JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The women of South Dakota, when they assume the rights of suffrage, will not be eligible to do jury duty in the courts of the State, according to a ruling of the Attorney-General.

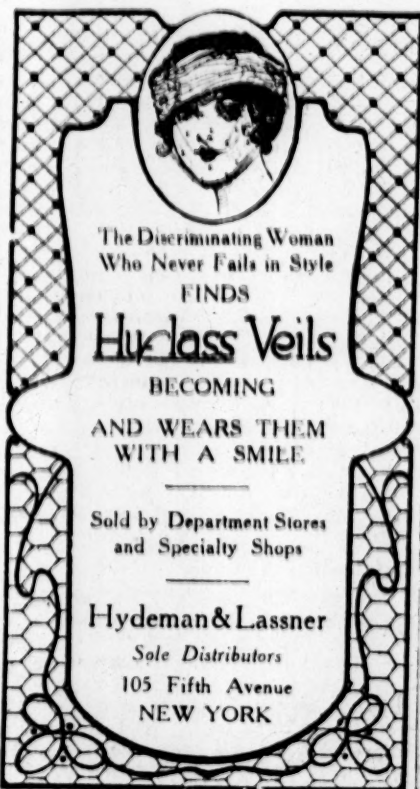
The judge of one of the municipal courts, in order to secure information as to whether or not women voters of South Dakota will be eligible for jury duty, wrote the Attorney-General for an official opinion. The municipal court judge had planned to call a number of women for jury duty at the next term of his court.

The reply of the Attorney-General was to the effect that the provision of the state constitution which provides that only males shall be eligible to jury duty has not been changed by the adoption of the amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote, and that women, therefore, cannot be drawn on jury panels in the courts of South Dakota.

LIMITING CAMPAIGN COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—Prevention of large expenditures by candidates for the United States Senate is contemplated in a bill, the main outlines of which have been agreed upon by the elections committees of the Michigan Legislature. The measure would limit the expenditures of a candidate to \$10,000 in both primary and general election. A \$5000 limit would be put on expenditures by candidates for the governorship. Candidates for Congress would be permitted to spend a total of \$3750 in the two elections.



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NEW YORK

AMERICANIZATION WORK SUCCESSFUL

Chairman of Division of Boston
Equal Suffrage Association
Says Difficulty Is to Take Care
of Demands Upon Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Over-
crowded citizenship classes, wherever
they have been opened, are giving evi-
dence of the success which is accom-
panying the efforts of the American-
ization division of the Boston Equal
Suffrage Association for Good Govern-
ment, of which Mrs. Martha Bliss
Tinkham is chairman. The American-
ization work of this organization is
being done under the United States
Bureau of Naturalization, and with
such excellent results that a federal
inspector has given the program his
unqualified endorsement.

"Our work is moving ahead with
such splendid progress," said Mrs.
Tinkham to a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor, "that it
soon will become a problem as to how
to handle it. Our difficulty at present
is not in getting the non-English-
speaking people interested in the
movement, but in taking care of the
ever-increasing demand for the ser-
vice which our organization offers."

"It is impressive to see the interest
these aliens take in the efforts in their
behalf once they realize that they are
backed by the government and have
no other purpose than to make them
good American citizens. It is made
clear to them in the beginning that
federal authority is behind the move-
ment, for in no other way can their
attention be gained, so often have they
been led astray."

Work in School Centers

"We have been doing our work in
Boston entirely through the public
schools and school centers, which
offer the easiest method of obtain-
ing an audience with non-English-
speaking people. They have been
more or less accustomed to frequent
these places, and more readily accept
an invitation to come to them, both
because of their familiarity and the
informality which they know obtains.
We arrange for a mass meeting for
the non-English-speaking people of a
certain nationality at which some suc-
cessful man of their own race speaks
to them in their own tongue on the
importance and need of becoming Amer-
ican citizens."

"Some of these meetings have been
held already, and in each case the re-
sponse has been beyond all expecta-
tions. The aliens actually flocked to
the platform to secure enrollment in
the classes for citizenship. In several
instances children pulled their fathers
along by the hand, with the exclaima-
tion that 'He wants to be a good
American citizen,' the father mean-
while wearing a look of pleased em-
barrassment. I am thoroughly con-
vinced that practically all of the non-
English-speaking men and women in
Boston are anxious to become a credit
to the community and to live in har-
mony with the laws and institutions
of the United States."

"I believe that this Americanization
work is going to do more to dissipate
Bolshevism and kindred doctrines in
this country than any other movement.
When the non-English-speaking peo-
ples gain a true knowledge of Ameri-
can citizenship they will have no
further use for Bolshevism nor any
other ism. Our last mass meeting was
held in the West End, where Bolshevist
tendencies exist among the Russian
Jews. Henry H. Levenson, grand mas-
ter of the United Sons of Israel, and
M. M. Dodge, United States Natural-
ization Examiner, Department of Labor,
were the speakers. I have never at-
tended a more patriotic meeting, and
at the close there was a great rush
for enrollment in the citizenship
classes."

Teachers Are Trained

"Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman
of Americanization of the National
American Woman Suffrage Associa-
tion and of the Massachusetts
Woman Suffrage Association, or-
ganized a class to qualify women
to become teachers of civics to
aliens. The teachers thus trained,
numbering 150 women and represent-
ing five counties, were instructed by
Charles F. Towpe, of the university
extension department of the Massa-
chusetts State Board of Education.
The classes are at present holding
sessions in various parts of the city
one night a week. With the coopera-
tion and aid of employers classes have
been started in factories and offices,
also, are proving very successful.
English, civics and history are being
taught."

"It is remarkable how many non-
English-speaking people desire to be-
come citizens but have been deterred
either through their lack of knowledge
or by obstacles which have been
placed in their way by agencies which
seek either to discourage naturaliza-
tion or to find some financial gain for
themselves in the process. Then, too,
the unsympathetic attitude of many
officials has been a serious deterrent.
The sensitive alien often withdrawing
because of a harsh word or unrec-
ognized command."

"Our Americanization work sur-
rounds the prospective citizen with
protection from the moment of his en-
rollment in a citizenship class until he
receives his final papers. Every effort
is put forth to make the process one
of pleasure to him. The results are
very gratifying, and even at this early
date in the new movement the federal
building needs a long line of waiting
applicants on every naturalization
day."

WINNIPEG INCOME TAX ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Many mem-
bers of the Provincial Legislature are
strongly opposed to the city income

tax as proposed by the City of Winni-
peg. When the bill came up for second
reading several members of the gov-
ernment openly declared themselves
opposed. John H. Leenhouts, assessor
of incomes for Milwaukee County in
the State of Wisconsin, is in Winnipeg
advising the City Council how the
municipal income tax may be applied
to large corporations deriving sub-
stantial profits from transactions in
this city, but with head offices located
in some other place. Taxes which
threatened to become oppressive on
land brought about a survey of the
general situation in this city. This
resulted in the ratepayers urging the
City Council to apply to the Provin-
cial Legislature for legislation which
would authorize the levying of an in-
come tax, the ability to pay being re-
garded as the only just basis for tax-
ation.

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK IS PROCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increased
thought and care for the beasts of the
field and the birds of the air are urged
by Governor Coolidge in a proclama-
tion setting apart the week of April
21 as "Be Kind to Animals Week." The
proclamation says:

"At the close of a war fought to
determine whether the symbol of
civilization should hereafter be slav-
ery, the weak serving the strong, or
service, the strong serving the weak;
when it has been determined that
men should live by reason and not by
might alone, it is fitting that the hu-
man sentiment of mankind should be
given expression and form by thought
and action for the protection and com-
fort of their best friends and natural
comrades, the dog, the horse, the
beast of burden, and their kind in the
animal world. This is not a matter
of sentimentality. Men become per-
fect themselves by the perfection of
the objects about them. That fore-
most admonition, given in Eden, that
the earth should be replenished and
subdued, was not given to the last
creation of great nature as a penance,
but to point out the way to a more
abundant life."

"In recognition, then, of the kindness
which present fortune has brought to
man, of the obligation laid by divine
sanction, of the law of all progress
toward perfection, and of the cherished
sentiment which inspires all humane
actions; in the name of the Common-
wealth of Massachusetts the week of
April 21 to 27 is hereby set apart
and dedicated as Be Kind to Animals
Week and its observance directed by
increased thought and care for the
beasts of the field and the birds of the
air which minister without ceasing to
our common welfare."

FREE EDUCATING OF ALIENS IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—A motion to
bar alien children from gratuitous
attendance at Detroit public schools
has been referred by the Board of
Education to its committee on legisla-
tion. The motion provided that the
children would be received as pupils
only after their parents have applied
for citizenship, and it received strong
support from the board.

"There is no reason," said Frank
H. Alfred, who made the motion,
"why citizens should pay for the edu-
cation of children of foreign parents.
We all realize the necessity of Ameri-
canizing our alien residents, and I feel
our Americanization efforts would be
greatly aided if we compelled them to
pay public school tuition for their
children, at least until the parents
obtained first papers and so indicated
their desire of becoming citizens."

SOCIALISTS SEEK CONVENTION HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans to call a
national convention to demand am-
nesty for "political prisoners," which
originated with the executive com-
mittee of the National Socialist Party,
are being carried forward by the So-
cialists and other sympathetic organi-
zations here. It was stated at the
national headquarters of the Socialist
Party to a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor.

The call for the convention was sent
out by the National Socialist Party in
conformity with the action of the
executive committee taken on Jan. 18,
to ask all organizations interested to
appoint Chicago representatives to
form a committee to arrange for the
convention. This committee was to
be known as the "Immediate action
committee." It has met and elected
an executive committee, and efforts
are now being made to secure a hall
for the national convention.

Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, who
has since been convicted of violating
the Espionage Act, was a member of
the executive committee of the Social-
ist Party at the time the committee
decided to issue the call for the am-
nesty convention. He was at that time
under indictment. Adolph Germer,
also convicted with Berger, was na-
tional secretary of the party.

BOGOTA WIRELESS STATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
Press reports forwarded to the
State Department from Bogota, Col-
ombia, announce a contract for the
erection of a powerful wireless sta-
tion at Bogota. The contract is said
to give no exclusive rights.

INDUSTRIAL PLANS OF JOHN RUSKIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
If there is one grace which may be
said to have been at all times charac-
teristic of John Ruskin it is that he
practiced what he preached. If he
had a theory, or advanced a theory,
he always sought, on the first oppor-
tunity, to put it to the test of experi-
ence. Sometimes, it is true, his
achievements were comparatively in-
significant; often, almost absurdly in-
significant in comparison with the
grand comprehensive schemes of

until it became the pattern for an
ideal society "with a master and mar-
shals under him, and under them the
resident landlords, who should control
districts, and be responsible for the
tenantry, tradesmen and laborers."
The great scheme was launched by
Ruskin with a personal donation of
£7000 in 1871. Sir Thomas Dyke
Acland and the Right Hon. W. Cow-
per Temple were appointed the first
trustees, and Ruskin waited for the
"generous public" to send in sub-
scriptions. There was, however, prac-
tically no response. A few personal
friends subscribed, but, at the end of
three years, "begging for money" all
he had obtained was "upward of two
hundred pounds." It was not until the

most, and in Mr. Rydings he found
one who fully agreed with him:
"Every blanket and sheet, every piece
of flannel or cloth, every pair of
stockings in his house, had been spun
either by his wife or by her mother
before her."
The guild at once found money to en-
courage some of the workers at Laxey,
and then Ruskin had a water mill built.
It contained in the first place, as one
contemporary writer has described it,
the machinery for carding and spin-
ning the wool and washing the cloth.
"But Mr. Ruskin's mill is a store as
well," the writer continues, "and in
this capacity it enables him to revive
another piece of the olden time. There
is a sale in the ordinary way for the



St. Martin's Langdale

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

which they were the outcome. But
few people have recognized "more
clearly than Ruskin the power of an
idea, and few people have displayed a
grander confidence in the inevitability
of the effect for good of righteous ef-
fort, quite regardless of immediate
achievements. It had been throughout
his trust, he explains in the preface
to "Love's Meanie," that if the moral
summing up of his efforts should be
"What this man began to build, he was
not able to finish." "God may also
write on them, not in anger but in aid,
A stronger than he cometh."

And so he always went cheerfully
on with his experiments; greatly
heartened when others grasped his
ideas, and lent him aid; joyfully, with
wonderful confidence, elaborating a
world scheme and finding it an un-
speakable satisfaction and source of
gratitude, if it found actual expres-
sion in the little cottage at Walkley,
near Sheffield; in the little piece of
freehold land, with its eight cottages
high up on the cliffs above Barnmouth;
in the St. George's cloth from the
Isle of Man or in linen "to last fifty
years" from Langdale in the Lake
country.

The largest of Ruskin's practical
schemes of reforms was, of course, the
St. George's Company, or Guild as it
was called after 1877. "For many
years," Mr. J. A. Hobson declares in
his book "John Ruskin, Social Re-
former," "he had been preaching to
great economic and moral truths, that
food can only be got out of the ground,
and happiness only out of honesty,"
and he was anxious to demonstrate the
feasibility of an experiment upon these
lines. The fundamental position of
agriculture as the basis of national
life impressed him with ever greater
force, precisely because the spirit of the
age was against it, and was driving
the agricultural population from a
healthy and useful life upon their
native soil into the noxious atmo-
sphere of the large industrial towns,
to engage in a wild, wasteful, and selfish
struggle for existence. The work of
St. George's Company was first de-
signed as a practical protest against
this demoralizing tendency. To raise a
fund in order to buy some land which
should be cultivated by manual labor,
with as little (water-driven) machin-
ery as possible, worked thoroughly

outside world, but there is the good
old institution of barter also. The
farmers bring their wool which is
stored in the mill, and are paid for
it either by finished cloth or by yarn
for home knitting, or occasionally by
wool prepared for home spinning.
The mill also made good cloth for out-
side sale, and a square yard of Laxey
homespun was one of the standards of
value in St. George's currency. The
enterprise prospered in the most en-
couraging way, and in 1881, Mr.
Rydings was able to send out the fol-
lowing letter:



"Old John," the weaver

the minutest possible touches, but
with steady end in view, and by devel-
oping as I can the energy of the peo-
ple I want to help."

No cottager was disturbed. The
houses were put in good repair and
the rents were never raised, but punc-
tual payment was required. There
was, however, nothing particularly
unusual about the enterprise, and it
is only noted because it was the first
of many similar enterprises, some
successful, some unsuccessful, but all
embarked upon and carried forward
on the same high ideals. The first
real industrial enterprise took the
form of encouragement given to a Mr.

St. George's Woolen Mill,
Laxey, Isle of Man.
Dear Sir—I have pleasure in in-
forming you that I am now in a position
to execute all orders entrusted to me with
despatch; having now on hand a good
stock of cloth, Tweeds, Homespun
Serges, Flannels, Blankets, Yarn, Stock-
ings, &c., &c., and shall be happy to for-
ward on receipt of letter or post card,
patterns for inspection.
All orders will be sent Free of Carriage,
and any length cut to suit Customers.
Yours very truly,
EGBERT RYDINGS.

Ruskin was particularly proud of
the Laxey Mill, and a photograph of
it bearing the inscription, "First
achievement of the St. George's Com-
pany in Romantic architecture. . . .
J. R. 10th July 1881," occupied a
prominent place in the drawing room
at Brantwood.

Another enterprise, equally suc-
cessful, was the Langdale Linen In-
dustry. This was due to the enter-
prise of Mr. Albert Fleming, one of
the Companions of the Guild. Mr.
Fleming, a Westmoreland man, had
long deplored the disappearance
from the dales and fellsides of his
county of all those cottage industries
which, at one time, had been so flour-
ishing, bobbin-turning, wood-carving,
basket-making, hand-spinning, and
weaving. Inspired by Ruskin's teach-
ing he determined to attempt the re-
vival of some of them, and his own
account of his experiences is vivid
enough. "I got myself taught spin-
ning," he writes, "and then set to
work to teach others. Our first diffi-
culty was to get wheels; we ran-
sacked the countryside, advertised far
and wide, and bought and begged any-
thing that had a leg to stand on or a
wheel to turn. Delightful old ladies
routed out their lumber rooms and
garrets, and here and there a farmer's
wife brought tidings of a wheel re-
mote being heard of in some remote
valley."

Mr. Fleming's next step was to take
a little cottage and turn it into a spin-
ning school. "We then secured an old
weaver," he adds, "and one bright
Easter morning saw our first piece of
linen woven—the first purely hand-
spun and hand-woven linen produced
in all broad England in our genera-
tion." The scheme was, in fact, a
great success, and was the first of a
large number of similar revivals in
different parts of the country.

Compared with the tremendous
sweep of the guild, shadowing forth
almost a new heaven and a new
earth, these two efforts, the most im-
portant of the guild's actual achieve-
ments, from a practical industrial
point of view, may seem small; but,
through them, and through Ruskin's
unfading writings in support of his
theory, something very like a social
revolution was effected. Today, Rus-
kin's ideas, his demand for more uni-
versal cultivation of the soil and for
the fuller utilization of native ability;
for a better educated, more leisured
labor, with better houses in more
gracious surroundings, are every-
where being adopted and insisted upon
as the common sense of the new social
order. "The poorest river mill alone,"
Ruskin was wont to declare, "never
tired of insisting on the importance of
water power, 'would do all the me-
chanical work ever required by a
nation which either possessed its
senses or could use its hands.' It may
be an exaggeration, but the better and
fuller use of water power is today an
international demand."

CITY PLANNING NEED RECOGNIZED

In Systematic Effort Is Seen
a Solution of the Present
Industrial Problem, as Well
as Municipal Betterment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The need of city
planning and the pushing of public
work is greater today than ever be-
fore, said Walter D. Moody, man-
aging director of the Chicago Plan
Commission, in an interview with
a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor. Not only is this
true because public work needs
to be done to aid in the solution
of the labor problem, continued Mr.
Moody, but the cities in the United
States have grown so rapidly in the
last 20 years and the problems of city
life are so complex, that the new con-
ditions cannot be coped with for the
well-being of the people in them with-
out a definite city plan to work to.
The problems of parks, better housing,
sanitation, ample means for recrea-
tion, and facilitation of traffic and the
relief of traffic congestion, must be
given special attention.

Undoubtedly, one of the best means
to aid the troops returning to civilian
pursuits is to start work on public
projects, said Mr. Moody. Many men
are coming back from the front de-
pleted, and many families have lived
on meager sustenance during the war,
all of which demands better condi-
tions. The economic exactments in
the next few years will be such that
conditions in the cities for the well-
being of the people must be carefully
safeguarded.

Need Is Emphasized

The war has vivified the necessity of
plans for city building, Mr. Moody
declared. It was felt here that the war
had set the work back five years,
but the effect of the war has been to
push it ahead 10 years by awakening
the community to realize what it
means. In Chicago, it enabled the
City Plan Commission to prepare a
platform of 23 projects. Mr. Moody
stated, and to get the press of the city
united for the plan, with civic orga-
nizations behind it to aid in putting it
through.

The United States, Mr. Moody said,
had been too slow in taking up the
slogan of England—in time of war
prepare for peace. It was obvious that
concerted action in starting public
work for the reconstruction period
had been the watchword of Europe,
and this preparation for peace had
swept to the Orient. France had not
only demanded that steps be taken for
the rebuilding of the old cities that
were destroyed, but provision was
made to have cities still extant remod-
eled to furnish better conditions for
the people in the future.

The United States did a most un-
heard-of thing, almost unbelievable,
and the most brilliant thing in the
war, he said, when it created from
the ground up an army of nearly
4,000,000, equipping 35 great canton-
ments and training camps, and trans-
porting over 2,000,000 troops across
the water, contributing a part in the
war that ended it in 16 months. This
was done by united patriotic devotion
of all the people, said Mr. Moody, and
in the problem of reconstruction the
same intelligence and devotion is
needed in dealing with civic problems.

Interest Becoming General

There are about 200 cities in the
United States engaged in city plan-
ning, fragmentary or otherwise, Mr.
Moody added, some dealing with parks
or waterfront problems; but few, in
fact, he said, he knew of none, that
had a plan that is city-wide, as the one
in Chicago, a comprehensive plan to
safeguard the development of the
city along proper lines in the future.
Out of the 200 cities, only a few are
making any progress. Most of them

are undertaking the work without
knowledge of what must be done.
They start at the top, not seeing that
the ballot-box is the real city plan-
ner, said Mr. Moody, and excels all
else. Without the support of the
voters, no definite plan can be made
and the people must know what the
plans are.

The first essential in advancing city
planning everywhere is to get a defi-
nite plan, then make it known in
order to get the necessary legislation
and financial support to put it through.
Cities should make a plan and de-
velop it piecemeal. That is, it should
be like a building with a solid founda-
tion with five or six stories on it,
but solid enough to carry 20 stories.
The plan should be complete, but
need not all be presented at once, nor
should the efforts in carrying it out
be sporadic or haphazard. Mr. Moody
urged the securing of expert talent to
direct city planning for the interest
of all, and not for a class of citizens.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—In
an open forum held here recently
under the auspices of the Civic Club
of Allegheny County, two bills now
before the Pennsylvania State Legis-
lature were discussed; one providing
for the repeal of the "Blue Laws" of
1794, and the other amending the
present law to permit of certain Sun-
day entertainments. The discussion,
which grew lively at times, centered
around Sunday baseball and motion
pictures.

Dr. Joseph Styber, the first speaker,
who represented the foreign-born,
drew two pictures; one the way the
workingman in company with his
family spends his Sunday in Prague,
Bohemia. Dr. Styber's native town, in
the parks listening to good music or
in conversation with old friends, the
other the disappointment he feels the
first Sunday he spends in Pittsburgh
or in a Western Pennsylvania town.
Attorney Harry S. Carmack, secre-
tary of the Sunday School Association
of Allegheny County, spoke in favor
of the closed Sunday.

J. A. Green, a federal officer, who is
investigating conditions in and around
Pittsburgh, was most emphatically in
favor of Sunday motion picture shows.
He said, "The people who make the
wealth of Pennsylvania are the so-
called foreigners. The paid instigator
of trouble must be stopped. The Hol-
sheist meetings are growing larger
and larger every day. First they meet
Sunday evenings, then Sunday after-
noons, and now Sunday mornings.
How shall we meet this situation? Try
opposition by opening the moving
picture houses."

PRIZES OF \$2525 FOR JUVENILE FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine.—The University
of Maine has just received word that
the Maine Canners Association, which
for three years has contributed toward
the support of the boys' and girls'
agricultural club work in Maine, will
donate this year \$2525 toward prizes
and scholarships for growers of
sweet corn.

Last year 234 boys and girls raised
sweet corn in club competition. Their
total yield was 176,000 pounds of cut
corn. The uniform plot consisted of a
quarter acre. They sold their product
at a total of \$12,454.95, receiving a net
profit of \$5276.86, not including their
prizes and scholarships or the 15 cents
per hour which, under the rules, they
were obliged to charge themselves for
labor.

Albert Steiger Company "A Store of Specialty Shops"

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Entirely New Modes in
Dolmans, Capes
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For Women and Misses

Capes and Dolmans are going to
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as Coats cut in full sweeping lines.
They are smart and different, and
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tractive models. Evora, Bolivia,
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Wool Velour, are the favored fabrics.

Women's Models, \$27.50 to \$135
Misses' Models, \$25.00 to \$95.00

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Values up to \$22.50

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The Newer Hats Have Many Smart Differences

We have planned this week's show-
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larly in accord with the Spring ap-
parel with which you will wear them.

Individualized models at
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406 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
J. B. DOREY, Mgr.

AMERICANIZATION ROOSEVELT FUND

Triple Plan Proposed, Which Includes Scholarships, Teaching Foundation and Nation-Wide Organization

NEW YORK, New York—A plan for nation-wide Americanization work under a \$10,000,000 fund has been suggested to the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee. The plan involves Roosevelt scholarships for promising young men and women of foreign parentage, a Roosevelt Foundation for the teaching of Americanism and citizenship, and a supervisory and auxiliary organization, to be known as "The Roosevelt League for Straight Americanism."

The purpose of any memorial to Colonel Roosevelt should, in the words of the author of the plan, who wishes his name withheld, be "to perpetuate in American public life the ideals and principles of Theodore Roosevelt, and to carry to fruition his lifelong struggle for sound Americanism and intelligent citizenship."

The scholarships are to provide from three to four years' education in an American college, by means of an annual loan of not more than \$750, to be augmented by special grants of the college. For these scholarships a fund of \$5,000,000 should be collected. At 4 per cent the income would amount to \$200,000. Allowing \$750 for each scholarship annually for four years, this income would at the start provide for over 60 students at a time, and later, when the loans began to be repaid, for many more.

Roosevelt professorships in Americanism and citizenship would be created in 40 of the leading universities of the country for the training of teachers, a fund of \$5,000,000 to be devoted to this Foundation. The interest on this sum at 4 per cent would provide 40 professorships.

The Roosevelt League for Straight Americanism is planned to be a nation-wide, non-partisan organization with state and local branches, under the direction of a national board of governors, and state executive committees to consist of loyal supporters of Roosevelt's political ideals. Each local branch would be expected to provide about \$1000 yearly for the teaching of Americanism and citizenship in the local high school.

DISTILLERS IN NEW INDUSTRIAL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Stockholders of the Distillers Securities Corporation will meet in Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 19, to vote on an amendment to the charter changing the name to the United States Food Products Corporation, and asking for authority to manufacture cereal foods, oils, yeast, vinegar, and by-products of all kinds of grain, beets, molasses, etc.

This is in line with the trend among large brewing and distilling interests to convert their plants for the manufacture of sugar substitutes and other foods. It is said that the owners of plants in one of the largest distilling centers in the country are considering change of machinery so that they can make foodstuffs, and that three large distilleries in Illinois are to manufacture a new sugar made from corn under a patented process.

Reports have also been received here that one of the largest brewers in the country plans to establish a mixed feed manufacturing plant, producing 100,000,000 pounds of cattle, horse, and hog feeds annually, and employing at least 1000 persons.

HIGHER TELEPHONE RATES ARE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, says in the company's annual report that a 12 per cent increase in rates is needed. The same report shows the net earnings of the company, for the year, to have been \$54,293,016. This includes compensation under government contract for five months, amounting to \$18,750,355. The net profits in 1917 were \$48,940,467. The number of stockholders has increased more than 25,000, now exceeding 112,000. The balance for 1917 was \$5,989,492.40, compared with \$5,670,622.87 for 1915. The surplus and reserve aggregate \$36,000,000, an increase of more than \$36,000,000.

Speaking of what he says is the necessity for higher rates, Mr. Vail says:

"Regulated and controlled telephone systems, struggling with the general increase of expenses, ask only about 12 per cent increase, while unregulated commodities soar into the hundreds, and relative to the level of unregulated prices, regulated and controlled telephone rates show a decrease of over 20 per cent."

PORTLAND, MAINE, WANTS STATE PIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—The construction by the State of a large pier for this port at an expense of \$1,150,000 in order that the city and State may compete with other large ports on the Atlantic coast has been urged by representative business men at a hearing before a legislative committee at Augusta, Maine. The resolve providing for a constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of bonds by the State for the work, was introduced by Senator Charles E. Gurney

of this city, but the principal advocate was Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the state harbor commission.

Mr. Merrill pointed out that other states were rapidly developing their water-front facilities, and that three state piers had already been built in New England, one at Boston, Massachusetts, another at Providence, Rhode Island, and a third at New London, Connecticut, while the Legislature of Vermont has under consideration a similar improvement at Burlington on Lake Champlain.

STOCK EXHIBIT AT FISH TRIAL

Two Certificates of \$500,000 Each Used in Purchase of the Bay State Fishing Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two stock certificates, one for \$500,000 in first preferred and another for \$500,000 in common stock of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine, which, with \$500,000 in cash, represented the price paid by Frederick M. Dyer, a banker, for the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts, were exhibited at the trial in the Superior Criminal Court, yesterday, of the officers and principal stockholders of the Maine corporation, charged with selling stock of a fictitious value and of attempting to monopolize the business at the Boston Fish Pier. The capital stock of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine was subsequently increased to \$2,500,000 of first preferred, \$2,500,000 of second preferred and \$3,000,000 common. Memoranda on the certificates produced at the trial indicated that both were returned to the company and reissued in small lots.

The certificates were produced and identified by Arthur P. French, clerk and organizer of the Maine corporation, who stated that Mr. Dyer gave them, together with the \$500,000 in cash, to F. C. Dumaine as the representative of the Massachusetts corporation.

Mr. Dumaine and four other of the directors of the Massachusetts corporation became directors in the Maine company, and three of them are defendants in the present case. Herbert K. Hallett, president of the Fourth and Atlantic National Bank of this city, who loaned Mr. Dyer \$69,000 to help finance the Maine company, received immunity by reason of his testimony before the legislative committee last spring.

The prosecuting attorney secured from Mr. French the admission that 24,959 shares of the common stock of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine was issued to Mr. Dyer without consideration, and that it was subsequently reissued to more than 100 small holders, many of them located in New York, New York, Northeastern New Jersey, Boston, Brookline and Brockton, Massachusetts. Not a few of these small stockholders were women.

ALCOHOL PERCENTAGE ISSUE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—J. Henry Walters, Republican leader in the State Senate, has introduced there a bill legalizing the manufacture and sale in this State of beer containing not more than 3 per cent of alcohol, for home consumption, but abolishing the saloon and not permitting the 3 per cent beer to be served with hotel meals. The bill does not find much favor, since the saloon men want either a higher percentage of alcohol or none at all, and a fight on the constitutionality of the Federal Prohibition Amendment itself; and the hotel men who have not seen the light yet will continue to insist that they be allowed to retain their bars. The Anti-Saloon League stands firmly on its enforcement bill, declaring:

"We shall continue to press the proposed enforcement bill until it is passed in substantially its present form, as far as vital features are concerned, because we know that not only will the State have to come to it, because of congressional action, but because we know that eventually public sentiment will demand it, even in New York City."

WILL OF EMMET DESCENDANT FILED

NEW YORK, New York—The will of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, which has been filed in the Surrogate's Court, disposes of an estate valued at \$1,000,000. The bulk of the estate is divided among his three children, John Duncan Emmet of this city, Kathleen Erin Emmet of Oxford, England, Robert Emmet of London, England, and his granddaughter, Miss Margaret Harris of this city, with whom he lived.

A large collection of antique and curious objects relating to Ireland is bequeathed to his son, Robert Emmet, with the request that it be kept intact by his descendants "until such time as Ireland shall obtain local self-government."

MAINE GETS BLAINE RESIDENCE

AUGUSTA, Maine—The James G. Blaine residence has been deeded to the State of Maine for an executive mansion or for any other purpose, by his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, as a memorial to her son, Lieut. Walker Blaine Beale, of the three hundred and tenth Infantry, seventy-eighth division, who fell in the St. Mihiel drive. Announcement of the gift was made by Governor Milliken in a message to the Legislature on Tuesday.

James G. Blaine was Secretary of State of the United States in the Cabinet of Presidents Garfield and Arthur and a member of Congress for 20 years.

LIQUOR ISSUE ON PANAMA ISTHMUS

Need Emphasized for Establishment of Clear-Cut Understanding Between Governments Regarding Policy to Be Followed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—There is some apprehension on the Isthmus of Panama among those who support the measures which have been taken against liquor and vice by the commanding officer of the United States Army, lest the relief of the present commanding officer and the detail of his successor should result in the complete undoing of all that he has done. A prominent officer in the United States Army commented that the probability would be that such an event would cause a reaction from which conditions worse than those previously obtaining might ensue.

It is thought by many here that the Republic of Panama would have abolished, or greatly restricted, these vicious influences if it were not for pressure brought to bear by the international liquor and vice trade. For many years there has been a steady stream of undesirable flooding into the Isthmus from South and Central American cities, and some from the United States and Europe. Not only this, but the extensive financial liquor interests, especially those of Spain, Great Britain and other European countries, with prohibition in sight in the United States, have every reason to fight desperately to maintain their hold on the Isthmus of Panama.

There is already an active movement on foot to establish bonded warehouses on the Isthmus, and the warehousing of liquors in bond would be highly pleasing to the international trade.

Permanent Policy Needed

Another feature of the situation lies in the fact of the extreme desirability of a well-defined, consistent and permanent policy on the part of the United States Government toward these questions. If the morality and general well-being of the large military and naval forces here, where they are likely to be affected by the vice and liquor business, are to be left entirely to the personal attitude of any commanding general or of any secretary of war, instead of being made the subject of a clear-cut understanding between the governments of Panama and the United States, the result, it is felt, may be peculiarly unfortunate, because each change of policy would witness a further development of animosity between contending interests here. A few years ago, there were several serious riots in which United States soldiers, sailors and marines were killed at different times, and all of the riots were undoubtedly due to the wide-open character of these resorts in Panama. Those fatalities have always left hostility in their wake, and only by keeping the soldiers and sailors out of Panama and Colon has it seemed possible to prevent reprisals, especially when the men on both sides were under the influence of liquor. If there should be a return to the former situation, it is more than likely that these riots would be renewed and friction revived, and this time possibly a state of something close akin to actual warfare ensue between the supporters of decency and the other side. A good deal of hatred has been stirred up among Americans on the Isthmus on this subject. If Panama and Colon should become wide open again, and the small section of the soldiers and sailors who patronize these establishments might wreak their vengeance upon those whom they know to be hostile to the wide-open régime, there is a possibility that the civilian employees of the Canal might be drawn into this alignment with unpleasant, if not dangerous, consequences to nearly everybody concerned.

Definition of Relations

It would seem to be high time for the two governments to define their relations on this subject upon a permanent basis. General Blatchford said recently that he had no idea that the military forces would have to be kept out of the two cities as long as they have when he originally promulgated the order. The liquor and vice interests, somewhat mysteriously, have been able to cause the mercantile community in Panama and Colon to endure the large loss to their trade, through the obstinacy of the liquor interests which have persisted in using every possible means of preventing any action against them by the Panamanian Government so far. It is true that there now appears to be a movement on foot in Panama to take hold of this subject with some vigor. The distilling of rum in the republic has been suspended by presidential decree temporarily. It is understood that this decree is intended to enable the government to put into effect the plan for putting all liquors in the republic in bonded warehouses, where they will be held for export trade solely, and will not be allowed to enter into the retail trade in Panama at all. What will be

done with reference to the import trade has not yet been made clear.

Some interest is taken here in the subject of the proposed world-wide prohibition movement, now reported here to be under way in the United States. Local advocates of prohibition think that the Isthmus would be a good strategic point from which to carry on the campaign in this part of the world. They believe that a big step forward would be gained by making a strong campaign in the Republic of Panama, since prohibition in Panama would go far toward solving the difficulties involved in the relations between the two governments on the Isthmus.

DRY SOCIAL CLUBS ON JULY 1 PLANNED

Members of Many Organizations Taking Steps Toward Strict Enforcement of the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of many social clubs in parts of the United States where local option still obtains, are taking measures to prevent any small minority of the membership of such organizations from keeping intoxicating liquor in the club houses after the prohibitory law goes into effect on July 1. In numerous instances governing committees have been notified by members that any installation of lockers for the benefit of a few privileged members will not be permitted, and that such officials will be held to a strict compliance with the provisions of the new law, no matter what their personal desires may be.

A member of one of the largest clubs in the eastern part of the country, and one which includes many professional men, including judges, said recently: "The unruly elements of the population, the so-called Bolsheviks, would ask for no better weapon than to be able to point out that the so-called law officers of the land were engaged in disobeying the very laws which they were sworn to enforce. The only excuse for the continuance of the liquor traffic in clubs after prohibition goes into effect is selfishness, and it certainly seems strange that a small group of men will endanger the good standing of an organization in which they should have as much pride as in the integrity of their own homes, because of a desire to cater to their own individual appetites."

SPECIALLY PREPARED BIBLE IS ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson has accepted the specially prepared Bible, presented by the American Bible Society for use on the table at the Peace Conference. The Bible is bound in white morocco and handsomely cased, and of it Mr. Wilson, in a letter to Dr. William I. Haven, one of the society's general secretaries, says:

"I have received the beautiful Bible intended for the table of the Peace Conference, and you may be assured that I will seek an opportunity to make the disposition of it which the society desires."

The good feeling between the American and British peoples is indicated in a letter from the Duke of Connaught just made public by the society. Answering a letter of congratulation, Capt. Philip Ashworth, aide-de-camp for the Duke of Connaught, writes:

"I am desirous by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to write and ask you to convey to the American Bible Society his most grateful thanks for his greetings and good wishes on his becoming president of the British and Foreign Bible Society."

"His Royal Highness sincerely hopes that the good feelings and cooperation that exist between the Bible societies of two great English-speaking races may long continue."

NEW JERSEY DRY VOTE IS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At the conclusion of a hearing on New Jersey's prohibition ratification resolution, Harold B. Wells, the Senator who introduced it, had it laid over until later in the week, when he expects the Senate to adopt it. On the vote following its third reading, the resolution lacked three votes of the necessary number to bring about immediate consideration.

Only dry advocates spoke. Senator Wells urged passage of the resolution "for the good of law and order in New Jersey." Prohibition was not an unsettled question in the United States he pointed out, enough states having ratified the amendment to effect its enactment, but New Jersey's responsibility would not be ended until the State had ratified its own resolution. The President of the Senate and Senator Hammond were the other speakers. Both urged the passage of the Wells resolution.

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SOLDIERS SAID TO FAVOR PROHIBITION

Dr. D. A. Poling, Returned From France, Denies Reports of Resentment—Work of Y. M. C. A. in Europe Is Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The people of Europe accept President Wilson, and nothing that the Congress of the United States has done or has failed to do will shake that faith," said Dr. Daniel A. Poling, associate president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, upon his return from a year's sojourn in France. "Europe will believe, as we at home believe, that the American people are overwhelmingly for this part of international friendship, and that William Howard Taft, and not the Senate, represents the Republican Party. Whatever our original opinion may have been as to the wisdom of the attendance of President Wilson on the Paris conference, it is now my earnest conviction that his seat there is supreme and supremely vital. He wins because he dares to dream magnificently, and the world is to be pitted if that dream does not come true."

Dr. Poling expressed himself as being especially gratified by the action of the Peace Conference in including in its outline of fundamentals for the League of Nations specific recognition of the necessity of prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquor among the dependent races.

He stated that the reports were untrue of general disapproval by the United States soldiers of the submission by Congress of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and its ratification by the states. "The American in France, as to his ideals and his personal convictions, is very much like the American in the United States. It was my privilege to announce national prohibition in the Palais de Glace to several thousand enlisted men and scores of officers. The simple statement, with the reasons for the action, elicited practically unanimous expressions of approval. The one man who voices his disapproval of national prohibition from the decks of returning transports, makes more noise than the thousands who remain silent, but he does not represent the Army."

Dr. Poling resented the charges against the Young Men's Christian Association, and declared such criticism to be unfair and untrue.

"The military authorities were able to furnish the Y. M. C. A. only 30 per cent of the transportation promised," said Dr. Poling, "yet the Y. M. C. A. rendered 70 per cent of the canteen service, which it had accepted at the request of the army."

"It has seemed in the last few weeks as if everything and everyone associated with the war activities of the United States has suffered wild denunciations. In spite of these criticisms, the fact remains that the United States at all times was a year ahead of its schedule, and it helped to win the war. Why is it necessary, therefore, to criticize the methods by which it attained such success?"

CLEVELAND RAILWAY MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In spite of the long series of unusual occurrences which marked the annals of the Cleveland Railway Company for 1918, including demands for the highest wages ever paid for street-car service, labor troubles that involved the employment and final discharge of women conductors, the company fared better than the majority of United States street railway corporations during that period, is the announcement made by its president, John J. Stanley, in his annual report to the company.



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FISH CONSERVATION IN WASHINGTON

So-Called "Darwin Fish Code" in State Legislature the Cause of Much Discussion—Sockeye Salmon Is Main Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Few bills introduced at the present session of the Washington Legislature have caused as much discussion as the "Darwin fish code," Senate Bill 127, a conservation measure for the fish in the waters of the State. It is generally conceded that something should be done to conserve the fisheries. The International Fisheries Commission, which held hearings last spring at north coast points, Canada, and Alaska, recommended a treaty which the Legislature has been asked to ratify, but, for the reason that it is a step toward federal control and pertains only to the sockeye salmon, it has lacked that appeal which wins popular support. It is drastic in its provisions, but no more so than the bill submitted by Mr. Darwin, head of the fisheries industry of the State. Either measure will eliminate fishing gear traps and other heavy paraphernalia that did not have a license to operate in 1918. The Darwin bill limits to the number of licenses in force on Jan. 1, 1919, while the treaty provision limits to the number in force on Aug. 30, 1918, all of which would cut off 200 to 300 fishermen who fished in Alaska and elsewhere in 1918, and give a perpetual fishing privilege to the few who were fishing in Washington during the season of 1918.

Owing to the demands of the Food Administration for more fish, many of the local fishermen went to Alaskan waters last season, and did not take out fishing licenses in this State, and they would now be prohibited from securing licenses if either the treaty or the Darwin bill is adopted.

The purse seine gillnet and traps are the only appliances that catch any quantity of sockeye salmon, and it is the sockeye that has caused so much investigation and proposed legislation. In 1917 in the entire State 87 canneries operated in addition to many mid-current fresh fish, salting and freezing plants. Fifty-two of these canneries are located on Puget Sound.

Purse seiners have maintained headquarters at Olympia, Washington, and are making a fight on the new bill, claiming that the trap-owning canneries are behind the bill with the object of putting the seine fishermen out of business.

Friends of the Darwin bill say it is easy to see why the independent canneries are in opposition. The bill is drastic in that it gives unlimited control and power to the fish commissioner. It increases the tax on catch and pack several fold, which adds to the cost and operation. Back of Mr. Darwin's fight is a desire to rid the industry of many enemy aliens who have taken fat profits out of the industry after having renounced their citizenship to escape the draft.

LANDLORDS AND CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The City Council of Chicago has directed the police department to prosecute all persons who refuse to rent apartments because of the presence of children. There is a state law in Illinois which provides a fine for refusing to rent an apartment on this account.



INDIANA LIMESTONE

Why Indiana Limestone?

The reason you want Indiana Limestone for your new house is it is hardly necessary to state. A glance is enough to show the superior beauty and dignity, the solid homelike "invitingness" and the subtle touch of luxury given even to a small house of Indiana Limestone, called, quite naturally, "The Aristocrat of Building Materials."

Many of America's great architects and America's social and financial leaders have felt the magnetism of this product of Nature's hand and have built their homes of it.

The reason you can have Indiana Limestone, even though you may build on a modest scale is another and quite as interesting a matter. It goes back to the great industry all concentrated within two counties which produces and ships "The Aristocrat of Building Materials" in quantities and at SUCH MODERATE PRICES as can result only from the highest type of modern organization.

INFORMATION—If you have thought of a stone house with hopeless longing, you will be agreeably astonished by the story told in Vol. I of the Indiana Limestone Library. Write for it, as well as Vol. XXVII containing designs for \$12,000 houses. A sample of the beautiful stone itself included, if you say so.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association

P. O. Box 506, Bedford, Indiana

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN SUGAR
ANNUAL REPORT

Total Income for the Year 1918
Somewhat Lower Than That
of Previous Twelve Months
—Share Earnings Substantial

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Sugar Refining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, total income from all sources of \$12,587,486, as compared with \$14,212,787 in the previous year. After deducting depreciation, replacements, renewals, sundry reserves and preferred dividends, the balance available for the outstanding \$45,000,000 common stock was \$5,284,375, equal to \$11.74 a share, as compared with a balance the previous year of \$5,062,787, equivalent to \$11.25 a share.

After all deductions, including common dividends, amounting last year to \$4,162,469, the company showed a surplus for the year of \$1,121,906, compared with \$1,912,815 in 1917.

The income account compares:

1918	1917	
Prof. fr. op.	\$6,661,683	\$10,055,291
Int. on loans & dep.	687,813	1,000,002
Prof. fr. inv.	3,225,613	3,225,613
2-nd prof. inv.	25,264	15,564
Total credits	12,587,486	14,212,787
Dep. renewals	2,000,000	2,000,000
Sundry res.	2,113,117	4,000,000
Prof. div.	3,150,000	2,500,000
Int. for com.	2,834,375	3,062,787
Share for share	11.74	11.25
Com. div.	4,162,469	4,162,469
Total debits	11,465,580	12,299,972
Surp. for year	1,121,906	1,912,815

President Babst's Statement

President Earl D. Babst in his annual report says, in part:

The years 1914 to 1918 have been the crucible out of which has come a more enlightened understanding of sugar.

Before the European war, sugar, like air and sunshine, was taken rather as a matter of course. While its food value was recognized to a certain extent, the war has shown its indispensability to the world's cuisine. The restrictions imposed since our entrance into the war have served to emphasize to the American people its great food value and its comparative cheapness.

That the American consumer has fared so well and that there has been no general shortage is a tribute to the entire industry. The cooperation extended to the Food Administration during the brief period of its activities is a further demonstration that the industry is alive to its duties and responsibilities.

Large Amounts Consumed

Contrary to current belief, and notwithstanding the limitations imposed upon consumption, we have consumed in 1918 an amount almost equal to the yearly average of the last decade. Consumption has approximated 10,000 tons a day, or at the rate of 300,000 tons a month, which is about the average normal consumption during the last 10 years. While it is true that many have stinted themselves, for others the rationing has acted as a stimulus to buy. Necessarily, the rationing was administered horizontally throughout the United States, and while the normal consumption of certain localities was reduced, in others the ration was in excess of normal. Accordingly, while certain areas were limited in their consumption, the effect in others was to increase the purchases.

Net Profits Smaller

While the total business of the company, including sugar, sirup, molasses, copra, timber, railroad, and tank car operations, was again in excess of \$20,000,000, yet the net profit from operation of \$5,661,683 was substantially smaller than for 1917. The profit of about 34 cents on each dollar of sales is one of the smallest returns in the manufacturing and merchandising field.

The high price of raw sugar and of other supplies and materials necessary for the refining operation makes increased demand on capital resources during extended periods of the year, not accurately reflected in a balance sheet coming at the end of the year when operations are at low ebb under present conditions. The trend of the world sugar conditions and of the probable international readjustment continues so uncertain as to justify a policy of keeping strong in quick assets.

Four new beet sugar plants have been added during the year, bringing the number in that industry to a total of 161 factories in the United States, owned by 45 beet sugar companies. The number of cane sugar refineries continues at 22, owned by 15 refining companies. The additional refining capacity completed by competitors during the year, and notably by the California-Hawaiian, is very substantial. The new Reverse refinery at Boston, replacing an old one, is also now ready for operation.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Petroleum Midway Company, Ltd., has been authorized by the commissioner of corporations to issue and sell to the California Petroleum Corporation 4,000,000 shares, par value of \$1, to net issuing company par. The California Petroleum Corporation already holds 950,000 shares of Petroleum Midway.

FLANDERS FACTORY RESUMES

NEW YORK, New York—The first factory to be reconstructed in the Lille region, French Flanders, the Lille Cotton Works, has been started by Colonel Franger, the head of the first section of the industrial reconstruction service.

FIREPROOFING CO. REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The National Fireproofing Company's report for 1918 shows a deficit of \$94,160 compared with a profit of \$139,407 in 1917.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	73 1/4	74	73 1/4	73 1/4
Am Car & Fdry	48 1/4	48 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Am H & L pfd	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Loco	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Smelters	70 1/4	71 1/4	70	70
Am Sugar	119 1/4	120 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Am T & T	107 1/4	108	107 1/4	107 1/4
Am Woolen	66 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Anacostia	62 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Atchafalaya	92 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Baldwin Loco	88 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Balt & Ohio	50 1/4	51 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Both Steel	68 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Cent Leather	68 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Chandler Motor	124 1/4	125 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Ches & Ohio	60 1/4	61 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
Chit. M & St. P.	41 1/4	42 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
C. R. I. & Pac.	25 1/4	26 1/4	25	25
Chino	34 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Corn Products	49 1/4	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Cum. Steel	67 1/4	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Cuba Cane pfd	75 1/4	76 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Erie	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Gen Electric	159 1/4	160 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4
Gen Motors	161 1/4	162 1/4	160 1/4	160 1/4
Goodrich	45 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Inspiration	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Kennecott	30 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Max Motor	36 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Mer Mar pfd	107 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Met. Pet.	183 1/4	184 1/4	183 1/4	183 1/4
Midvale	47 1/4	48 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Mo Pacific	25 1/4	26 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
N. Y. Central	77 1/4	78 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
No Pacific	94 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Pan-Am Pet.	82 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Penn	45 1/4	46 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Penn-Air	42 1/4	43 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Rail Cons.	20 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Reading	80 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Rip. I. & St.	85 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
So. Pac.	102 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
So. Railway	20 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Studebaker	61 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Texas Co.	167 1/4	168 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4
U. S. Steel	131 1/4	132 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
U. S. Rubber	82 1/4	83 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
U. S. Steel	97 1/4	98 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do pfd	114 1/4	115 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Utah Copper	72 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Western Pacific	21 1/4	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Western Union	89 1/4	90 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Westinghouse	47 1/4	48 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Wills-Overland	27 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4

Total sales 1,258,700 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

L 3 1/2s	98.58	98.58	98.50	98.5
L 1st 4s	94.20	94.28	94.20	94.2
L 2d 4s	93.56	93.58	93.50	93.5
L 1st 4 1/4s	94.58	94.68	94.58	94.6
L 2d 4 1/4s	93.82	93.82	93.76	93.7
L 3d 4 1/4s	95.16	95.18	95.06	95.1
L 4th 4 1/4s	93.96	94.00	93.80	93.9

MISSOURI RIVER FUND THREATENED

Navigation Company Notified
That Kansas City-St. Louis
Traffic Must Be Resumed
If Federal Aid Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Walter S. Dickey, head of the Kansas City Navigation Company, has been notified that if the boat line between St. Louis and Kansas City on the Missouri River is not put in operation and traffic resumed within a few months, there will be little likelihood for further appropriations toward putting that stream into navigable shape. The warning, given in a letter from John H. Small, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the National House of Representatives, and Charles A. Kennedy, ranking minority member of that committee, is of great interest to St. Louis interests which are endeavoring to bring about a general revival of river traffic, as the Missouri River line was expected to be of great value in strengthening the federal barge service from this city to New Orleans. The letter written Mr. Dickey says:

"We, as present members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, and probable members in the next Congress, deem it our duty to make a brief expression regarding the further improvement of the Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth. As you know, the existing project provides for a permanent six-foot channel, which it was hoped originally to complete in 10 years, at an estimated cost of about \$20,000,000. Obviously this is very expensive work, and the expenditures should be justified by the public interest.

"This committee has jurisdiction of the improvement of navigable waterways, for the purpose of providing facilities for water transportation. So far as this committee is concerned, improved channels must be utilized in transportation to an extent sufficient to justify the expenditure as an investment of the public funds.

"It is pertinent to inquire as to the present and prospective status of commerce on the Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth. It is our understanding that the fleet of boats heretofore operating on this section of the river were sold some months ago for operation on the Lower Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans.

"We further understand that there is at present no commerce on the river. The pending river and harbor bill, which is about to become a law, makes an additional appropriation of \$400,000 for this section of the river. Some members of the committee doubt the wisdom of this appropriation, but the majority thought that the further improvement of the river should not be abandoned until local interests had a fuller opportunity to make provision for the use of the same.

"When the Committee on Rivers and Harbors shall again take under consideration the formulation of a river and harbor bill at the regular session of Congress, which convenes in December, 1919, they will have to consider the question of a further appropriation and the amount thereof. Expressing our individual judgment, we feel constrained to state that we should oppose any further appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri River in the next bill, unless, in the meantime, evidence is presented that the river is being used for the purpose of transportation to an extent approximating the volume of traffic which could profitably be moved by water. We suggest that publicity be given to this letter."

The situation in regard to the use of the river is not greatly improved here. A recent inquiry as to the reasons why St. Louis shippers are not making greater use of the service down the Mississippi has brought out these points: Those who are using the service complain that a lack of rate tariffs limits their use of it to shipments to New Orleans, foreign ports, and within the last month, to Memphis. There are other non-users who urge the same reasons for not using it.

Other shippers assert that they are unwilling to undergo certain inconveniences common to new undertakings. Some of these firms are using the river to make light shipments, the sending the greater amount of their business south by rail. There are also many shippers who know little about the service and its possibilities, and who do not care to investigate, as they persist in the belief that it must have about the same shortcomings as the old packet lines.

It is found that few shippers are viewing the service as a public enterprise to be fostered and built up for the sake of the future. The general result has been that only a small portion of the shipments handled have been from wholesalers and manufacturers. The "base loads," without which the shipments would have been pitifully small, have been furnished by the United States Grain Corporation and a few grain firms.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A bill dealing with motion picture houses has been introduced in the Quebec Legislature by the Hon. Walter Mitchell. Included in the provisions of the bill is a clause which raises the age limit of children attending from 15 to 16 years of age; children under the age of 16 may attend if accompanied by a parent or guardian. In the case of houses showing films of educational value or exhibiting patriotic, instructive and even humorous pictures, children of any

age, whether accompanied by parents or not, may attend. But such pictures will have to be labeled as such by the provincial board of censors, and at theaters where these are shown no other pictures may be exhibited. In other words, there will be special performances for children. Penalties are provided for proprietors who advertise such special performances and then show other pictures.

FRENCH MISSION'S VISIT IN CANADA

General Pau and Party, Returning
From Australia, Greeted in
Several Cities in Dominion

OTTAWA, Ontario—The French mission, headed by General Pau, which has visited Australia, is now returning by way of Canada. Its tour across this continent has been marked by visits to several of the large cities, where a hearty welcome has been accorded the members of the mission.

During his short stay in the Canadian capital, General Pau visited the House of Commons for a few moments, where he was given a most enthusiastic reception by the members. He was prevented from being present at the luncheon of the members of the Canadian Club, but put in an appearance for a few minutes, the members rising and cheering.

At the suggestion of His Excellency, the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, M. André Siegfried, a member of the mission, addressed the club partly in French and partly in English. M. Siegfried said that the visit of the Canadians to France had removed many prejudices which, thanks to German propaganda, had hitherto done much harm. He paid a tribute to the great part which had been played by the men of the British Empire in the defeat of Germany, adding that they could never for a moment forget that but for their allies, victory could never have come to France.

General Pau and his suite reached the French city of St. Boniface, which is across the Red River from Winnipeg, during the afternoon, escorted by a squad of 20 returned French soldiers. He was conducted to St. Boniface College, where an ovation was accorded him by an audience of 2000 people.

Toronto Citizens' Greeting
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—General Pau, head of the French Mission, received a warm welcome from the citizens of Toronto upon his recent visit en route to France from Australasia, whither the mission went some months ago by way of the United States. While in the city General Pau addressed the Canadian and Empire clubs.

After explaining the object of the mission, which, he said, was not an economic one, but merely an expression of the gratitude of France, he said: "We want our friendship to be eternal. We may have had differences in the past, but we always fought fairly, and now friendship and friendship alone can insure happiness for which the world has waited for four years." He declared that if the friendship between France and England continues in peace as in war, the peace of the future is assured.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—If the efforts of the British Columbia Government are of avail the federal authorities will, by arrangement with Washington, cancel the provision whereby Canada has discontinued the naturalization of United States citizens. Many settlers from the United States have been coming into this Province during the past few years. They are of a most desirable class and have been prospecting land on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. They labor under certain hardships because they cannot get naturalization papers, owing to the war arrangements between the two governments, and it is now sought to have this arrangement canceled.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ONTARIO'S FINANCES
TORONTO, Ontario—When making his budget speech in the Legislature, the Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, said that last year's surplus of \$1,809,000 was the largest in the history of the Province, and that in the 12 months ending Oct. 31, Ontario had received in actual cash a revenue of \$19,270,123 as against \$18,259,000. In reviewing the four-year administration of Sir William Hearst, Mr. McGarry said that the revenue had grown from \$12,500,000 in 1915, with increasing surpluses each of the four years, realized without imposing severe legislation upon the people. The Province of Ontario today, he said, had assets valued at \$71,000,000, which could be turned into cash any time, and liabilities amounting to \$75,000,000, leaving a net debt of \$4,000,000. Other saleable assets, not liquid, amount to \$503,000,000, which brought the total resources up to \$600,000,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A more forceful method of compelling children, particularly those of foreign birth, to attend school is strongly advocated in the report made by the

BILL FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION FILED

Premier of British Columbia Asks
Legislature to Enact Measure
Providing for Lawmaking by
the Electors of the Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A bill to provide for direct legislation in British Columbia has been introduced in the Legislature by the Premier, Mr. Oliver, and contains a number of features which distinguish it from similar legislation elsewhere. It provides that not less than 25 per cent of the total number of electors in the Province may petition the Legislature for a proposed law. The petitioners shall include not less than 10 per cent of the electors in 75 per cent of the electoral districts.

It is provided that no proposed law shall be submitted to or considered by the Legislature, under direct legislation, which provides for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue of the Province or of any tax or impost.

When the petition in question has been duly verified either by the Speaker of the Legislature or on the report of a judge, the vote or referendum is to be taken at the next general election. Provision is made whereby the vote can be taken at any time from three to ten months after the close of the session at which the petition is presented, but when it is a referendum taken at a time when no general election is being held, there must be an affirmative vote on the proposed law of not less than 75 per cent of the votes polled. In all other cases only a bare majority is required.

Amendments Interdicted
If a proposed law under the Direct Legislation Bill receives public approval, the Legislature must enact it at the next session, without amendments, or only with such amendments as the Speaker may consider do not constitute a substantial alteration in the bill. Where a petition fails to obtain the approval of the required majority vote, no petition dealing with the same law can be presented to the Legislature for a period of three years from the taking of the referendum.

The Legislature may itself pass acts under the new bill containing a provision that before their coming into operation they can be petitioned against by 15 per cent or more of the electors. If there is no petition, the acts come into operation 90 days after the conclusion of the session at which they are passed. In the event of a properly efficient petition being filed, the act must be submitted to a vote of the electors.

Arguments Disseminated
The government is required to provide for the public dissemination of information and arguments on proposed laws or acts to be submitted to referendum. Arguments for and against each proposed law or act will be mailed to each elector.

Following the presentation of a petition, the Legislature can by resolution declare its intention not to enact the proposed law submitted; it can propose a different law dealing with the same subject, and in that event the government must submit both proposed laws to the electors in competition. The electors will then have the opportunity of expressing separately two preferences: first, on the issue as between either proposed law or neither; and, secondly, on the issue as between one proposed law and the other. If the votes polled on the first issue in favor of either proposed law fall short of the required majority, both fail of approval. If a required majority of the votes, polled on the first issue, is in favor of either proposed law, then the measure so favored on the second issue shall be deemed approved, and shall become law according to the provisions of the act.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE PLAN CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—In a statement criticizing the work of the Canadian Advisory Board of Scientific Research, which is headed by Dr. A. B. Macallum, formerly of Toronto, Dr. Bruce Taylor, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, points out that research should not be divorced from the universities which are the natural homes for research training. He points out that Dr. Macallum proposes to erect in Ottawa a great research institute costing over \$500,000 to which questions of industrial research may be referred as they are at present taken to the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Taylor declares that almost every man who has had training in scientific and industrial research is opposed to such centralization and is in favor of liberal aid for the development of research at the universities of the country. This, he says, is the general trend of things in the United States, which is at present leading the world in industrial research. The Queen's principal declares that the institute such as Dr. Macallum proposes would be a waste of public money and that appointments would be made not on the ground of merit. He says the Mellon Institute is free of any government control, while the proposed institute at Ottawa would become part of the political machine.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE URGED
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A more forceful method of compelling children, particularly those of foreign birth, to attend school is strongly advocated in the report made by the

grand jury in the Assize Court after the usual visit to the various government institutions. The grand jury claims that 80 per cent of the crime coming up for hearing before them in this assize was committed by those of foreign birth. Most of the girls and boys who appeared as witnesses during the present term were illiterate, the majority of whom could neither read nor write.

PROTESTANTS TO DEMAND REFORM

Resolution Proposes Committee
to Advance Quebec's Fight
for Compulsory Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—At a meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, Mr. Howard Murray of Montreal, as a member, presented a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of five to consider what steps should be taken to continue the movement in favor of compulsory education. In an address on "Educational Reform," Mr. Murray traversed practically the whole field of recent educational thought and practice. The economic value of compulsory education was dwelt upon, and the point made was that if Roman Catholics did not want compulsory education for their children they had the right to refuse it; but that Protestants, at the same time, were quite within their rights in demanding it for their children.

Mr. Murray said: "In the years now coming, the status of Canada as a nation will be largely determined by the success or failure of the present rising generation to meet the competition in mental acumen. It is upon this generation that a heavier burden will fall than was carried by the generation which since confederation has done its part in Canada's upbuilding. 'I believe there is in men's minds, not only in the older countries, but in Canada, a deliberate belief that we cannot afford to go on wasting human material, that we cannot wait for a better time outside of money values, and that the economic conditions in Canada now call for much deeper study and much more drastic treatment than in the past.'

Speaking of the Roman Catholic opposition to the movement for compulsory education, Mr. Murray said: "It is pertinent at this time that the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction should decide whether it shall wait for the efforts of a small group of the Roman Catholic element to bring about a change of opinion in this respect, or whether it shall determine that as far as the Protestant element in the Province is concerned it cannot wait for a better system of education and that it, therefore, will request the Legislature to give it, as a separate entity among the people, the right to a broader scheme of education, which right should be granted as the logical outcome of the separate school system which we follow in the Province. Legislation on this line can, in no wise be looked upon as 'class' legislation when it will be based upon a principle already laid down in our laws."

The committee ordered that Mr. Murray's address be printed for the consideration of the committee and for discussion at a later meeting. The next meeting will be held early in May.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Many labor demands were before the City Council at its recent meeting. Higher pay and closed shop are the outstanding features of the workers' requests. The union of stablemen, teamsters, and chauffeurs insist upon the closed shop. It is provided that the men who are taken on in these departments must have a union card within 30 days. The wages asked range from \$25.92 to \$27.40 a week for teamsters, to \$26 to \$28, and \$26.40 to \$29.50 for stablemen. Overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and a half and an extra day's pay for work on Sundays and holidays. The electrical workers also insist upon a closed shop. The working day is to be eight hours, with a 44-hour week. The salary schedule asked is 65 to 85 cents an hour, apprentices to be paid 50 to 75 cents an hour; meter readers—\$140 per month for the chief meter reader, \$105 a month for the reader after the first six months, and \$125 after the second year. The firemen's union is asking \$190 for the first six months, \$110 and \$120 for the second year, and \$133 for the third year. They insist that the double platoon system be put in force not later than May.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WANTED
WANTED—To buy upright piano suitable for practice. Give make and condition. MRS. TURNER, 110 Galloway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN
Wanted—First-Class Cabinet Makers
THOMAS & COMPANY
Bank, Store and Office Fixtures
P. O. Box 217, NORFOLK VA.

WANTED—Exp. chauffeur who would be willing to take any government control, while the proposed institute at Ottawa would become part of the political machine.

HELP WANTED
WANTED—Four experienced glass cutters at once. Write HANARD ENGINE & CUT GLASS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
THOROUGHLY capable representative, discharged with distinction from French army and at present in France, desires to re-enter American export house in Northern Africa; long experience in similar capacity; fluency in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German; no reference in Europe and immediate personal reference. E. S. HARRIS, 27, Montreal, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

WANTED—Experienced cook, also second maid. Protestant, home, South Side, 3 in family. Telephone Oakland 2182, Chicago.

WANTED—Girl to line hats. Apply to MRS. MAXWELL, 58 Temple Place, second floor, Boston.

WOMAN experienced in secretarial, stenographic and research work, writing, editorial and general office work, wants position. Address W. 38, Montreal, 1458 McDermott Bldg., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED children's nurse will relieve mother day or hour. South Side refs. Address W. 87, Montreal, 1458 McDermott Bldg., Chicago.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—Typist and clerk with some knowledge of stenography for engineering office. South Side. State salary, exp. and phone no. W. 37, Montreal, 1458 McDermott Bldg., Chicago.

PROTESTANT woman, cooking, general housework, no washing; family of 3; unusual servant's room and bath. E. K. Downey, 105 Kilburn Road, Garden City, N. Y. Tel. Garden City 1464.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; small family of adults; call at 115 Westway Place, New York, Long Island, N. Y., or phone Richmond 1111 5024.

WANTED—Protestant girl, general housework, 5 rooms apart. Sleep home. Refs. \$30 monthly. Bedford 9281, New York City.

PROTESTANT seamstress to assist with children for Yankers, New York, Y. 31, Montreal, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

WANTED—Experienced cook, also second maid. Protestant, home, South Side, 3 in family. Telephone Oakland 2182, Chicago.

WANTED—Girl to line hats. Apply to MRS. MAXWELL, 58 Temple Place, second floor, Boston.

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TORONTO

The Path to Great Otterspool

the path followed the fields for the rest of the way. You went through turnips first, beside a wood copse, and throughout the summer the whole place was alive with partridges. Wuzzy's excitement usually began at this point. It was startling to walk between the rows of turnips and almost to step on a partridge, which would then, with the least possible notice, before rising in the air with a wish and a whirr. And how ridiculous to see Wuzzy leap all of six inches into the air, after a disappearing bird, and fairly choke himself in its efforts to express his feelings! He heard across three fields. Then you went down into a little hollow containing a green pond, surrounded by yellow cowslips and many alder bushes. Wuzzy would drink eagerly from the pond and, if the day was hot, he would wade in and wash his paws. Skirting the pond, you climbed a hill which was often thickly dotted with delicious meadow mushrooms. The grass was close-cropped for a flock of black-necked buttondown sheep grazed on the hillside. Wuzzy longed to chase these solemn-looking sheep, but he had long ago been taught that it was bad manners for little dogs to run sheep. It was a lesson in self-control to watch him follow the flock and to see how the summer members of the flock stamped their hoof at him, an often happened.

Crossing another stile on the crest of the hill brought you into a wheat field, blazing with red poppies which

The Affection of the Elephant

The Kodak Free Once More

Surely one of the happy things about an ended war that we may legitimately consider is the restored privilege of taking our kodak where we choose, says a writer in Kodakery.

Kitty, in India, to Mollie,
in England

ing in that veranda quite an hour, before we saw our boxes in a bob-

ought passengers down, they took a danda up empty. They got eight aas a trip, and always went up and down in the one day. They seldom did a job two days running. Today they were working. Tomorrow and the next day they would, most likely, be idle. They were fine, big men. Dad asked them why they didn't try to get

The Visit of the City
Mouse to the Country
Mouse
IV
C

"Yes, go on," said the city cousin. "I don't mind being called a 'citytite,' or greenhorn, or anything you may think I am. I came to the country to earn."

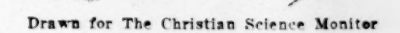
So, opening all the doors of the animal houses, "Just like a zoo," said the city cousin; she followed old Mother Mouse into the shed—the room room—the far end of which revealed a flight of rickety stairs, going to the barn chamber. The stairs were dusty, the rail dusty. As old Mother Mouse went up, she left a

"However will this soft stuff be a blanket, a close-woven blanket? How do you begin?"

"Well, first, you had better go back, la-

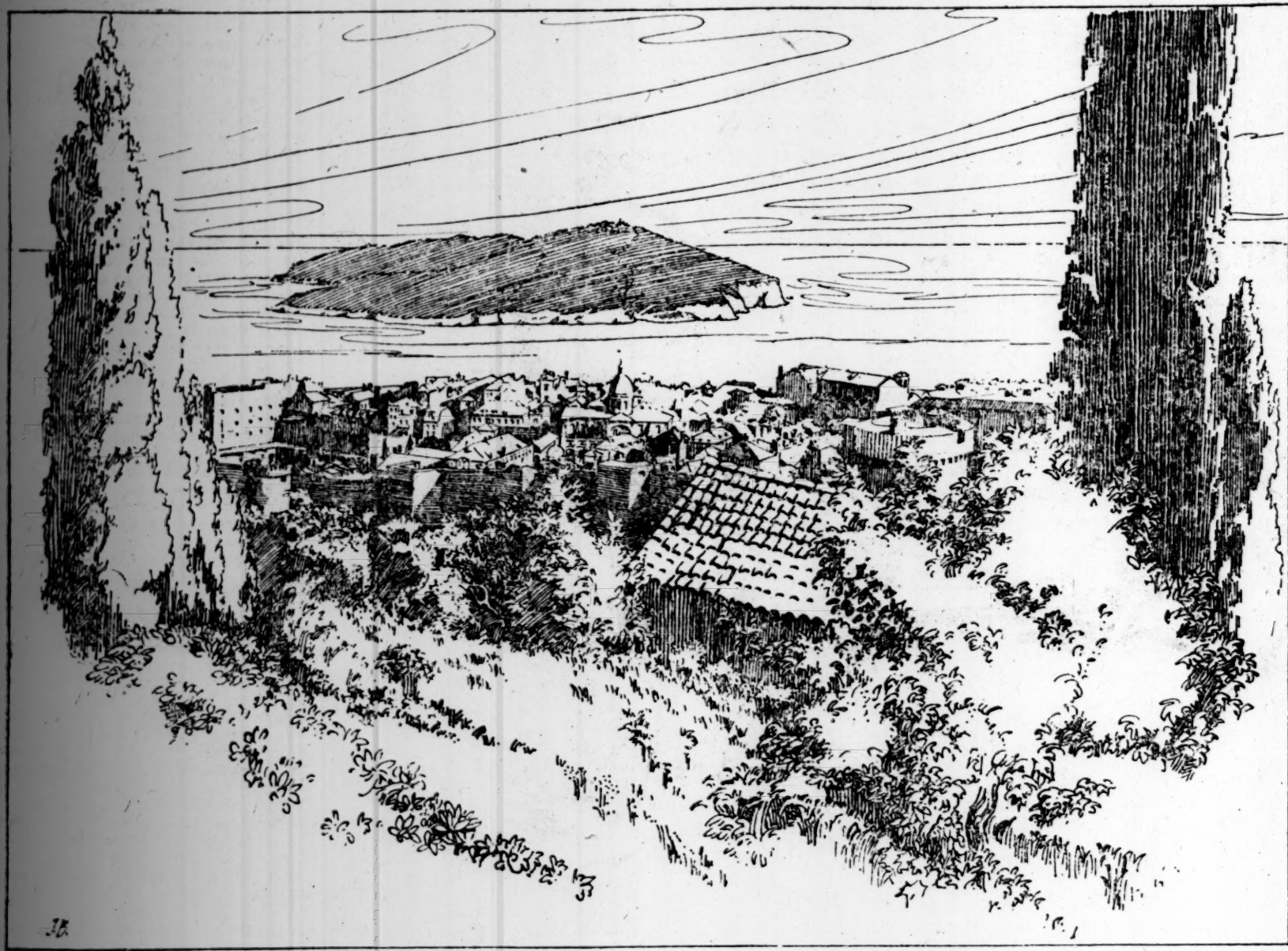
When you get inside. As you drive on, hoping you won't meet an automobile coming out, the fields, still dotted with last autumn's corn shocks, give way

...slinging way back to the highroad,
and leaves Tuckahoe to bask in the
quiet sunshine and to dream dreams of
a great days and its great sons.



"I caught sight of him, waltzing round and round on his pony

THE HOME FORUM



Ragusa, Dalmatia, and Islands

Like a Toy Town Far Beneath

"You can spend weeks at Ragusa and find new walks every day! You will climb maybe to where, twelve hundred feet and more above the city walls, Monte Sergio crowned by the Fort Imperial watches over Ragusa; the upward way is toilsome, but it repays," Maude M. Holbach writes in "Dalmatia."

"From this dizzy height the medieval city lies like a toy town far beneath. Seaward, on a clear day, all the islands of the South Dalmatian archipelago are visible; landward are the wild highlands of Herzegovina. "But most enchanting of all the

walks around Ragusa are those on the peninsula called Lapid—all but an island in form—which lies between the Bay of Cravosa, where the steamer lands you for Ragusa, and that of Dance. Some one has said, that if the Roman poet, who sang so sweetly of Sirmioni on Lake Garda, had seen Lapid, he would have found it worthier of his lyre.

"No poet that I know of has written of Lapid, but a little bit of its exquisite beauty transferred to canvas by a master hand hung this year (1907) on the Royal Academy walls. "It may be, in the future, artists will discover it and make it the fashion, but I think not, for lovely Lapid lies too far from the world's highways for its solitude to be easily invaded. Long may it rest wrapped in its ancient peace!"

"Thanks to the new road made by the generosity of Prince Lichtenstein, the peninsula can now be visited by carriage, but the drive, beautiful as it is, gives but a glimpse of the whole. If you would see all the beauty that Lapid can offer, you must follow the footpaths which intersect the pine forest in all directions; you must visit the garden wildernesses surrounding the ruined villas which have lain waste since the dark days of 1806; you must see the yet inhabited idyllic homes on Lapid of a few remaining nobles of Ragusa, such as the villas Bravacic and Gondola; and you must climb at sunset to the hermit chapel of San Biagio, or better still, through dark pine woods, which open now and then to give you a glimpse of the blue water far below, ascend to the summit of Monte Petka. The sunsets here are glorious; the whole coast is visible from Punta d'Ostro to Stagno, and after a fine day, coast, islands, rocks and sea are bathed in golden light, which changes, as the sun dips to the horizon, to every delicate gradation of rainbow coloring, while here and there on the headlands dark pines and cypress trees are sharply silhouetted against the light."

Talma

I stopped in front of the Théâtre-Français and I saw on the poster:

"Tomorrow, Monday, 'Sylla,' a Tragedy in verse, in five acts, by M. de Jouy."

I vowed fervently that somehow or other I would get access to the common purse and I would see "Sylla." All the more because I read in large letters on the same poster:

"M. Talma will take the part of Sylla."

When I saw Talma come on to the stage I uttered a cry of astonishment. Oh, yes! It was indeed the impassive mask of the man I had seen pass in his carriage, his head bent low on his breast, eight days before Ligny, whom I saw return the day following Waterloo. Many have tried since, with the aid of the green uniform, the gray overcoat and the little hat, to reproduce that antique medallion, that bronze, half Greek, half Roman; but not one of them, O Talma! possessed your lightning glance, with the calm and imperturbable countenance upon which neither the loss of a throne nor . . . of thirty thousand men could imprint one single line of regret or trace of remorse. Those who have never seen Talma cannot imagine what he was: in him was the combination of three sublime qualities which I have never found elsewhere combined in one man—simplicity, power, and poetry; it was impossible to be more magnificent, with the perfect grace of an actor; I mean that magnificence which has in it nothing personal attaching to the man, but which changes according to the characters of the heroes he is called upon to represent.

It is impossible, I say, to find any actor so endowed with this type of magnificence as was Talma. Melancholy in "Orestes," terrible in "Nero," hideous in "Gloucester," he could adapt his voice, his looks, his gestures to each character. Mademoiselle Mars was but the perfection of the graceful; Mademoiselle Rachel was but the perfection of the beautiful; Talma was the ideally great.

But though Talma was by turns simple, great, magnificent, it was in the abdication scene that he rose to actual sublimity. It is true that the abdication of Sylla recalled that of Fontainebleau, and, we repeat, we have no doubt that the resemblance between the modern and the ancient Dictator produced an immense impression upon the vulgar public.

The curtain fell in the midst of immense applause. I was stunned, dazzled, fascinated. Adolphe proposed we should go to Talma's dressing room to thank him. I followed him through that inextricable labyrinth of corridors which wind about the back regions of the Théâtre-Français, and which today unfortunately are no longer unknown regions to me. No client who ever knocked at the door of the original Sylla felt his heart beat so fast and so furiously as did mine at the door of the actor who had just personated him. The Leuven pushed open the door. The great actor's dressing room lay before us: it was full of men whom I did not know, who were all famous or about to become famous . . . and in the center of them all—Talma in his simple white robe, just despoiled of its purple, his head from which he had just removed the crown and his two graceful white hands with which he had just broken the Dictator's palm. I stayed at the door, blushing vividly, and very humble.

"Talma," said Adolphe, "we have come to thank you." Talma looked round out of his eye-corners. He perceived me at the door. "Ah! ah!" he said; "come in. I took two steps toward him. "Well, Mr. Poet," said he, "were you satisfied?"

"I am more than that, Monsieur . . . I am wonder-struck." "Very well, you must come and see me again, and ask for more seats." "Alas! Monsieur Talma, I leave Paris tomorrow or the day after at latest."

"That is a pity! you might have seen me in 'Regulus' . . . And cannot you stop till the evening of the day after tomorrow?"

"Impossible: I have to return to the provinces." "What do you do in the provinces?" "I dare not tell you: I am a lawyer's clerk."

And I heaved a deep sigh. "Bah!" said Talma, "you must not give way to despair on that account! Corneille was clerk to a procurator! . . . Gentlemen, allow me to introduce you to a future Corneille."

I blushed to the eyes. "Lay your hand on my forehead: it will bring me good luck," I said to Talma.

Talma laid his hand on my head. "There—so be it," he said. "Alexandre Dumas, I baptize thee in the name of Shakespeare, of Corneille and of Schiller! . . . Go back to the provinces, go back to your office, and if you really have a vocation, the angel of Poetry will know how to find you all right wherever you be, will carry you off by the hair of your head like the prophet Habakkuk and will take you where fate determines."—From "My Memoirs," by Alexandre Dumas (tr. by E. M. Waller).

Not Solitary

Religion is not a solitary thing.—Wesley.

Governor Van Twiller

There are two opposite ways by which some men make a figure in the world; one by talking faster than they think, and the other by holding their tongues and not thinking at all. By the first, many a smatterer acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts; by the other, many a dunderpatte, like the owl, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom.

This, by the way, is a casual remark, which I would not for the universe have it thought I apply to Governor Van Twiller. It is true he was a man shut up within himself like an oyster, and rarely spoke except in monosyllables; but then it is allowed he seldom said a foolish thing. So inevitable was his gravity that he was never known to laugh, or even to smile, through the whole course of a long and prosperous life. Nay, if a joke were uttered in his presence that set light-minded hearers in a roar, it was observed to throw him into a state of perplexity. Sometimes he would deign to inquire into the matter; and when, after much explanation, the joke was made as plain as a pike-staff, . . . he would exclaim, "Well, I see nothing in all that to laugh about."

With all his reflective habits, he never made up his mind on any subject. His adherents accounted for this by the astonishing magnitude of his ideas. He conceived every subject on so grand a scale, that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it.—Irving.

Realism Succeeds Romance

In its first appearance, the novel was the legitimate child of the romance; and though the manners and general turn of the composition were altered so as to suit a later time, the author remained fettered by many peculiarities derived from the original style of romantic fiction. These may be chiefly traced in the conduct of the narrative, and the tone of sentiment attributed to the fictitious personages. On the first point, although "The talisman and magic wand were broken. Knights, dwarfs, and genii vanished into smoke,"

still the reader expected to peruse a course of adventure, of a nature more interesting and extraordinary than those which occur in his own life, or that of his next-door neighbor. The hero no longer defeated armies by his single sword, clove giants to the chine, or gained kingdoms. But he was expected to go through perils by sea and land, to be steeped in poverty, to be tried by temptation, to be exposed to the alternate vicissitudes of adversity and prosperity, and his life was a troubled scene of suffering and achievement. Few novelists, indeed, adventured to deny to the hero his final hour of tranquility and happiness, though it was the prevailing fashion never to relieve him out of his last and most dreadful distress until the finishing chapters of his history; so that although his prosperity in the record of his life was short, we were bound to believe it was long and interrupted when the author had done with him.

The novelist professed to give an imitation of nature, but it was, as the French say, "la belle nature." Human beings, indeed, were presented, but in the most sentimental mood, and with minds purified by a sensibility which often verged on extravagance. . . . But strong and powerful as these sources of emotion and interest may

be, they are, like all others, capable of being exhausted by habit. The imitators who rushed in crowds upon each path in which the great masters of the art had successfully led the way, produced upon the public mind the usual effect of satiety. The first writer of a new class is, as it were, placed on a pinnacle of excellence, to which, at the earliest glance of a surprised admirer, his ascent seems little less than miraculous. Time and imitation speedily diminish the wonder, and each successive attempt establishes a kind of progressive scale of ascent between the lately deified author, and the reader, who had deemed his excellence inaccessible. . . .

Accordingly a style of novel has arisen, within the last fifteen or twenty years, differing from the former in the points upon which the interest hinges; neither alarming our credulity nor arousing our imagination by wild variety of incident, or by those pictures of romantic affection and sensibility, which were formerly as certain attributes of fictitious characters as they are of rare occurrence among those who actually live. . . . The substitute for these excitement, which had lost much of their poignancy by the repeated and injudicious use of them, was the art of copying from nature as she really exists in the common walks of life, and presenting to the reader, instead of the splendid scenes of an imaginary world, a correct and striking representation of that which is daily taking place around him.

In adventuring upon this task, the author makes obvious sacrifices, and encounters peculiar difficulties. . . . The resemblance of a statue of Hercules we must take on the artist's judgment; but every one can criticize that which is presented as the portrait of a friend, or neighbor. Something more than a mere sign-post likeness is also demanded. The portrait must have spirit and character, as well as resemblance; and being deprived of all that, according to Bayes, goes "to elevate and surprise," it must make amends by displaying depth of knowledge and dexterity of execution. We, therefore, bestow no mean compliment upon the author of "Emma," when we say that, keeping close to common incidents, and to such characters as occupy the ordinary walks of life, she has produced sketches of such spirit and originality, that we never miss the excitement which depends upon a narrative of uncommon events, arising from the consideration of minds, manners and sentiments, greatly above our own. . . . The narrative of all her novels is composed of such common occurrences as may have fallen under the observation of most folk; and her dramatic personae conduct themselves up, the motives and principles which the readers may recognize as ruling their own and that of most of their acquaintances.—Sir Walter Scott in the Quarterly Review, October, 1815. (Quoted in "The Women Novelists," by R. Brimley Johnson.)

Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE subject of work and working hours is occupying so large a place now in the world's regard that every one is obliged, willy-nilly, to pay some attention to the matter. Hitherto it has been part of the accepted state of things that there should be a working class and a leisured class, and the majority have been content to leave it at that, but such a condition of nonchalance is no longer possible, and for many reasons a large number of persons not without surprise find themselves not only having to think about it, but actually having to do work that had formerly been done for them. What is still more of a surprise to many is, that once having learnt the joy of work, they dread returning to their pre-war state of idleness or leisure.

Now, in the first place, what is this thing called work, and why is there such a tremendous upheaval about it today? Work is the energy of production, and the reason of the trouble about it today, is that the carnal mind, or mortal mind, as Mrs. Eddy calls it, has misunderstood and misinterpreted the nature of work, just as it has misinterpreted everything else in human experience. Instead of work being considered the privilege of every human being, the whole question has been debased on to the plane of drudgery, and we have the melancholy pictures of slaves, and bondmen, and misery, and depression, all down the ages until this hour. Now, however, through the action of the spiritual idea, or Christ, everything existing in consciousness is being forced into the light for the purpose of readjustment, and that the readjustment of this particular thing, work, is part of the trouble foretold by Jesus as a necessary purging before the second coming of the Son of man, there can be no doubt, when we see, as we are forced to, that it touches the very foundations of human society.

That work, or the energy of production, is a normal condition and need of the average human being, is evident, for if one leaves a child of four or five years old to amuse himself, in a few minutes he will be making a train, or a cart, or a motor car, out of an old box and a bit of string, and be busy inventing imaginary wheels and levers for any length of time. A child dislikes being idle more than anything else in the world, and is always asking for "something to do." The story of the woman whose idea of heaven was "a place where one would do nothing for ever and ever," only serves to show how entirely perverted the idea of work has become by custom.

Originally, of course, every primitive man had to work in order to live, but gradually, we must suppose, one who proved to be more energetic or fearless than others, accumulated possessions and gradually let the devil of indolence mesmerize him into paying others to do his work for him, and so the whole of our present civilization with its overwork and underpay, or underwork and overpay, as the case may be, its classes and masses, has crushed out the natural wholesome instincts with a superstructure of false values.

In the allegory of Genesis, when the man had eaten of the forbidden fruit, the curse and consequence of his sin was not that he would have to work for his bread, but that his toil would end in dust, nothingness, death. As the Preacher subsequently found, all his labor in which he labored proved to be vanity. Is not that really the trouble in the labor world today, not that men dislike work, but that the fact of the vanity of it all, the drudgery, the monotony of all this materialistic labor, has been recognized in all its nakedness, and finally, the turning of all this labor by working men to the destruction of millions of other working men has caused a reaction which is finding its inevitable expression?

In every newspaper almost, we find proposed remedies for labor problems. Christian Science, however, knows but one, that is, a wider, a universal understanding of Principle. On page 340 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry;—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed." This is only another way of expressing what Jesus said when he gave the two great commandments as being love of God, and love for man. There are many working men, even now, who are practicing Christianly scientific application of this golden rule to their labor problems, and finding that as they put self on one side and look not to man or to matter for the reward of their work, but to Principle or Mind, envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness fall away from their experience, their work ceases to be drudgery, their conditions improve, and they become free men in the best sense of the word, for they are living in obedience to that law which means freedom. "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science." (Science and Health, p. 519.) There can be no inaction in the divine Mind. It must be eternally producing ideas. It is, in its essence, the

energy of production, and man is the likeness of this Mind. Idleness is stagnation, death.

The Apostle James knew something of these troubled conditions when he wrote, "Who is a wise man and endowed with knowledge among you? Let him shew out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom. But if ye have bitter envying and strife in your hearts, glory not, and be not against the truth. This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish. For where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work. But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."

So long as men believe that they can cure injustice by injustice, that they can enrich Peter by robbing Paul, so long will there be confusion and every evil work, but the moment they allow Mind, Principle, to hold the control, and work through love, and not through hate, at that moment they will begin individually, and therefore collectively, to reap the fruit of righteousness, in peace, health, abundance, and freedom.

The Kind-Hearted Apple Tree

What a kind heart an apple tree must have! What generous work it makes of blossoming! It is not content with a single bloom for each apple that is to be; but a profusion, a prodigality of blossom there must be. The tree is but a huge bouquet; it gives you twenty times as much as there is need for, and evidently because it loves to blossom. How one feels his childhood coming back to him, when, emerging from the hard city streets, he sees orchards and gardens in sheeted bloom—plum, cherry, peach, pear and apple, waves and billows of blossoms rolling over the hillsides, and down through the levels! This is a kingdom of glory. The bees know it. Are the blossoms singing? or is all this humming sound the music of bees? Such a sight is equal to a sunset, which is but a blossoming of the clouds.—H. W. Beecher.

A Poet's Hope

My native land. . . . A newer page In the great record of the world is thine; Shall it be fairer? Fear, and friendly hope, And envy, watch the issue, while the lines, By which thou shalt be judged, are written down. —Byrant.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

"L G" in Paris

TOMORROW, it is calculated, Mr. Wilson will resume his seat at the Peace Conference in Paris. A fortnight later it is calculated, by some of those in a position to make such an estimate, the terms of the great treaty will be complete, with the result that the document can then be handed to the German representatives, in order that it may be conveyed to Weimar, and there examined by the government. Not that there is any intention of reaching a peace by negotiation. The Allies are perfectly well aware of the impossibility of this. The treaty will have to be presented to Germany, as the armistice terms have been, for acceptance in their general purport. But there will no doubt be certain minor details susceptible of arrangement for the several convenience of the contracting powers. If this forecast is realized, the Conference will prove to have done its work expeditiously and capably. No doubt a greater expedition would have been possible, but it remains to be proved that any departure from the ordered proceedings of the delegates would have been of ultimate advantage to any country.

The great difficulty which the delegates have had to face has, of course, been France's frank distrust of a League of Nations. The idea of the League was presented with great force and eloquence by Mr. Wilson, immediately on his arrival in Europe. The statesmen of the British Commonwealth, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Grey and Lord Robert Cecil, were not strikingly enamored of the idea. But Mr. Wilson won them generally, and Mr. Lloyd George in particular rapidly to his point of view. Indeed it is one of the factors which must be studiously borne in mind, by the American people, in considering the League, that it was not a European ideal in any way forced on Mr. Wilson in Paris, but, as it were, an American ideal only accepted after deep consideration by the United Kingdom, and still accepted with some reluctance by France. Thus to repudiate the policy of Mr. Wilson would be to go back on America's own proposal to her Allies.

The United States, it must be remembered, occupies a strategic frontier it would be difficult to improve upon. The Atlantic and the Pacific oceans serve it as a moat against the old civilizations of the East and West. In somewhat the same manner the English Channel serves the United Kingdom as a ditch. When you land in France, however, all this is changed. The people of France realize that there are but forty million of them separated only by an arbitrary and imaginary line, known as a frontier, from seventy million Germans. Hence their anxiety to secure a strategic frontier, to separate Germany west of the Rhine, and to perpetuate the existing alliances. To them a League of Nations is something perilously near a dream, a pleasant dream if you like, but none the less a dream. Living in their own national history, and judging events from a materially practical even if somewhat provincial standpoint, another war is to them simply a question of time. Human nature, the peasant will tell you as confidently as the Parisien, with a shrug of the shoulders, does not alter for gentlemen sitting round a table. The best argument against the Hun is therefore a Verdun.

To some extent Mr. Lloyd George shares this view. League of Nations or no League of Nations, he makes little secret of his opinion that people will fight, if fight they want to. Therefore, though he believes that the world has had all the fighting it wants for the moment, and though he has come to regard the League of Nations as intensely practical, he is none the less inclined not to take more chances than he can help, and, in dealing with what he regards as a morally unrepentant nation, to follow the example of a certain Scots soldier, and "mak sicker." For all these reasons he has addressed himself to the task of putting it out of the power of Germany to tear up any more scraps of paper, whether peace treaties, territorial guarantees, or Leagues of Nations. The results of the last few days have consequently been a triumph for his diplomacy. He has induced the Allies to formulate demands intended at once to disarm Germany, and to satisfy the legitimate anxieties and forebodings of France.

It is for these reasons also that Mr. Lloyd George has constituted himself the arch opponent of conscription at the table of the Peace Conference. The peoples of the world may have learned, even better than he thinks, to dread and to loathe the war in the era of Armageddon. But Mr. Lloyd George is not above taking security for their good intentions. He believes in the proverb about people who play with edged tools, and therefore he would not subject any nation to the temptation to which Germany was subjected in 1914, that of possessing a potentially irresistible army. Once Germany is disarmed Mr. Lloyd George is convinced national public opinion will force every other nation to follow suit. And once this is accomplished the same public opinion will resist and prevent any effort to re-arm. The only driving force toward war, in any of the nations, would be a peace unjust territorially. Alsaces and Lorraines will remain long after Sedan are forgotten.

Because of all this Mr. Lloyd George is intent that there shall be no mistake of frontiers in the new peace. He is in no hurry to start Germany in turn on a half century of deliberate waiting for a war of revenge. It is not only, of course, the Saar valley that is in dispute, nor Germany west of the Rhine. It is East and West Prussia, Danzig and Königsberg, Dalmatia and Albania, and the northern littoral of Asia Minor, to mention only a fraction. The difficulty and responsibility of making a decision in all these cases is terrific, and should stay the tongues of politicians at home in too ready criticism of statesmen at the front. In dealing with public affairs politicians must remember that humanity knows no frontiers. It is this Mr. Lloyd George recognizes so clearly

when he sees the necessity for an absolutely just territorial peace, if the nations of the world are to put their signatures to a League of Nations, and even more so in the event of the United Kingdom and the United States having to decide that they are morally bound to guarantee France against a recrudescence of military kultur. If there is any truth in the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, it is a truth which is neither continental nor hemispherical.

The Case of Eugene Debs

IT CANNOT be said that latitude has ever been denied Eugene Debs or men of his class, temperament, and tendencies in the United States. The reverse of this would be the truth. Latitude has been allowed them, sometimes in opposition to popular sentiment, and frequently in opposition to the expressed judgment of representatives of the most conservative opinion of the country. But as things have worked out, the wide scope, and even the license, allowed them have, in almost every instance, resulted in their final undoing. Eugene Debs has been borne with patiently for many years, notwithstanding his numerous provocations of the law. A man of more than ordinary intelligence, endowed with those natural gifts which make for leadership, his opportunities for promoting understanding and good feeling between the two great industrial factors of the nation, capital and labor, have been very great. On the whole, he has misused these opportunities.

He had only to look over the past to see where his course, if long pursued, would lead him. Others like himself, who would not be warned in time, had paid the penalty of going too far in opposition to what the American public regards, in the last analysis, as its vital interests. Unmindful of what a community may do in its wrath, forgetful of what Chicago had done, a few years before, to people who had held his views and tried to give them the force of action, he tempted popular indignation, in the section of which that city is the center, in 1894, and escaped with a prison sentence. He was treated then with remarkable leniency, for there have always been some people ready to excuse and overlook his excesses, and these have been influential. Eugene Debs should have been most grateful to society, most grateful to the nation, for both had been exceptionally considerate of him. If he was at any time mindful of his obligations to either, he evidently made it a point to conceal that fact.

When the country against which he could have had no just reason for complaint found itself involved in war, Eugene Debs, instead of taking advantage of the opportunity to prove himself at last worthy of the immunities and privileges which were granted him through its institutions and under its laws, employed the means within his power to embarrass, hinder, and obstruct the nation. The result was that, in due time, he found himself indicted, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, under the Espionage Act. In his trial he undertook to defend himself by claiming the right of free speech, apparently forgetting that this was one of the rights for which he should have been thankful to the republic, for his own and for humanity's sake, and one of the rights which, as a professed friend of the down-trodden, he should have defended rather than abused. Justice Holmes, who spoke for the whole Supreme Court of the United States, a few days ago, in handing down a decision confirming the action of the lower court in the case, happily expressed a thought entertained by the great mass of the American people when he said, in reply to the Debs plea: "The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting 'Fire' in a theater and causing a panic."

There can be no question as to the guilt of Eugene Debs. He not only admitted it in court, but boasted of it. Addressing the jury, he said: "I have been accused of obstructing the war. I admit it. Gentlemen, I abhor war. I would oppose it if I stood alone." This statement, considering the circumstances, was tantamount to a confession of treason. An attempt has been made to confuse the issue. In some quarters the connection of Eugene Debs with socialism, and the fact that he was preaching socialism when the objectionable language was used, are points that have been urged to mitigate the offense. Referring to these things generally, and particularly to socialism, the court said: "With that we have nothing to do, but if a part of the manifest intent of the more general utterances was to encourage those present to obstruct the recruiting service, and if in passages such encouragement was directly given, the immunity of the general theme may not be enough to protect the speech."

Eugene Debs knew very well what he was saying. He also was entirely familiar with the nation's situation. He could not have failed to realize that its institutions were imperiled. He was no inexperienced emotionalist. He raised his voice against the nation's interest deliberately at a crucial moment. The present attitude of elements of the population which shared his views during the war renders it expedient that the law shall no longer temporize with those who would defy its authority.

Getting Back to Normal

CERTAIN economic facts are becoming more clearly self-evident to the people of the United States as the months roll by. Living expenses are excessively high. The prices charged for necessary commodities are out of proportion to the cost of production and sale. Wages, and taxes are high, but the percentage added by manufacturers and dealers to meet increases in these particulars are not justified. Prices are maintained at a high scale very largely because consumers consent to them. Insufficient excuses are offered for advances in articles but slightly, if at all, affected by general conditions. There is too much profiteering.

It was recently announced in Washington that there would be no attempt by the government, through the Department of Justice, to call up for decision before the Supreme Court at this session the anti-trust cases that were postponed for the duration of the war. Some of these cases have a direct bearing upon the cost of living. During the war great latitude was given to producers and

distributors in the matter of making prices. The public is now told that the business and industry of the country are going through a period of readjustment "that has caused fear and alarm," and it is added in a Washington press dispatch: "Officials here believe that normal conditions will not have fully returned until after adjournment of the Supreme Court in May or June."

Thus, business is to be afforded proper protection through a trying season. Nobody will object to the placing of safeguards about the industry of the country. Business, in turn, however, should concede something to the mass of the people whose affairs also require readjustment at this time. It is encouraging, in this connection, to learn that completion of the personnel of the industrial board of the Department of Commerce, together with the plans of the board for hastening the return of prices and wages to a normal level are proceeding apace. The chief purpose of this new board is, it appears, to bring about the operation of what is called the law of supply and demand, the suspension of which, in certain cases, by the way, dates back to a period before the war. At all events, conferences are to be held with representatives of the chief industries "to decide the prices to be offered to the nation as the governmentally approved judgment on a price scale low enough to encourage buying and the resumption of normal activities."

The announcement of the plan upon which this body is to operate is to the effect that, as soon as a stable and wholesome scale of prices is achieved, "the cost of living will have so far been reduced as to create automatically reductions in the price of labor, without interfering with American standards and ideals for the treatment and living conditions of labor, and thus the last inflating element will have been withdrawn from prices." It is put forth practically as an axiom that the cost of living must be substantially reduced before labor should be asked to accept lower wages, "and thus industry should stand the first shock of readjustment."

It is the program of the new industrial board to deal first with basic commodities, such as steel, building materials, textiles, and food. It is thought that the governmental policy, as expressed in the bill to authorize purchase by the government of wheat at the government price and resale of it at the world price, will assist in bringing prices of basic commodities to normality by reducing the cost of living, and this encouraging conclusion is reached:

The assurance to the country of a market stabilized at the lowest reasonable expected level will loosen such a flood of buying for the recreation of stocks, the making up of arrears in the building program, the feeding of needs long starved by economy, and the invasion of world markets as may stand unprecedented in this country. From the stable level thus reached by cooperation, we may expect a healthy and normal condition created by the complete and unhampered operation of the law of supply and demand.

Well, we shall see!

The alternative to government interference with production and sale would appear to be governmental aid in the opening and in the keeping open to general use, without privilege to any, but with common advantage to all, of the avenues of trade. Absolute freedom of commerce seems to be the first and principal requirement. So long as the products of the country can be controlled and monopolized by private interests, prices are likely to be determined by those interests, so that it will be folly to talk, save in the most general terms, of the operation of the so-called law of supply and demand. The great need of the nation is a system of distribution that will bring the producer and the consumer into close relations, and render storage in central warehouses unnecessary, and monopoly ultimately impossible.

Cotton

Few things take one "around the world and back again," more thoroughly or more incontinently transport one to the remotest bounds of history than cotton. It is indeed, like its feathery self, a regular will-o-the-wisp. The historian cannot hold it. Its story is full of surmises and surprises. Its entry into the life of a people is never dated. All that can be said is that it first finds mention in such and such a year, but that the cotton fabric, however woven and however fashioned, may have been in use many years before that time.

"That in the Fifth Century B. C. cotton fabrics were unknown or quite uncommon in Europe may be inferred from Herodotus' mention of the cotton clothing of the Indians." So one historian, reaching out for something definite, begins his story, and straightway, bridging whole centuries in a few words, he raises the curtain again when the cotton industry is "flourishing in Spain" in the middle of the Thirteenth Century. Then comes the collapse of the Spanish power before the Moors, in the Fourteenth Century, and behold the Spanish craft transferred to the Netherlands. Here the historian, eager to trace the cotton industry to its present great world center, the northwest of England, is reduced to surmises once again. It is surmised that cotton manufacture was carried from the Netherlands to England by refugees during the Spanish persecution of the second half of the Sixteenth Century. But there is no absolute proof of this. Workers in cotton may have been amongst the Flemish weavers who fled to England about that time, and some of them are even said to have settled in and about Manchester, but, again, proof is lacking.

At last, however, the historian comes to his "first certain mention," and this occurs in a petition to the Earl of Salisbury, about the year 1600, asking for the continuance of a grant for reforming frauds committed in the manufacture of "bombazine cotton such as growth in the land of Persia being no kind of wool." Then, finally, in another petition, dated some ten years later, the trade is traced to where it belongs so specially today, and thence onward the historian has no more difficulties. "About twenty years past," this petition declares, "divers people in this kingdom, but chiefly in the county of Lancaster, have found out the trade of making of other fustians, made of a kind of bombast or down, being a fruit of the earth growing upon little shrubs or bushes, brought into this kingdom by the Turkey merchants, from Smyrna, Cyprus, Acra, and Sydon, but commonly called cotton wool." Today, three hundred years later, this

"fruit of the earth growing upon little shrubs or bushes" ranks, after grain, as the most important of the world's crops, and, wherever one goes in the great cotton belt, the world round, one finds the cotton fields, from Dixie to China and from China to the banks of the Nile.

Meanwhile, the "divers people in the county of Lancaster" have grown into a great host, gathered into towns and villages, covering a whole countryside, and sending forth "Manchester goods" to the utmost bounds of the world. The history of the Lancashire cotton trade, from which the modern cotton trade everywhere springs, is, of course, one of the great romances of industry. The story of Lewis Paul and John Wyatt, of James Hargreaves' and Samuel Crompton, of Thomas Highs, Arkwright, and John Kay carry one back to the very beginnings of modern industrial England; whilst in and out, back and forth, runs the strange change of it all; the water mill carrying the cotton spinner out into the hills and dales, and, later on, the steam engine bringing him back again into the towns; and now, today, the establishment of great central power stations throughout the land, holding out possibilities of the cotton operative taking to the country once again.

Notes and Comments

THE STARS AND STRIPES, the newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, completed its first year on February 7, and began its second year on February 8. There is no exaggeration in its claim that within the brief period of twelve months it has become "one of the best known and most widely circulated newspapers in the world." The first number, its managers do not hesitate to confess, came out on borrowed money, from a plant very poorly equipped, and had a circulation considerably short of 30,000. The last number of Volume 1 is the product of a first-class modern newspaper plant, and its issue ran over the half-million mark. The important thing, however, is that *The Stars and Stripes* has deserved its success. It has not only been an informing and entertaining journal to the soldiers at the front, but it has been something of a comfort to their relatives and friends at home.

THE other day, when the thaw had made the spreading of wares on the Paris quays once more practicable, an amusing find was made in one of the booksellers' boxes. It was a little news-sheet of the year 1862. "Le Travail" was written in large letters on its front page, and among the contributors' signatures was that of G. Clemenceau. It was in this little "quartier Latin" production that the young Clemenceau made his journalistic debut. A debut all of fire and brimstone, as might have been expected from "Le Tigre." The second of March, 1862, was a doleful day for *Le Travail*, and it marked its melancholy by appearing with a deep black edge, and an apology to its readers for reduced contents. It had had, it explained, to yield to the force of circumstance, three of its firebrands having been unceremoniously clapped into prison.

THE attention of the United States Post Office Department might be given at this time, and with profit, to the allegation that *The Rebel Worker*, an "Organ of Revolutionary Unionism," and propagator of everything that is pernicious in the I. W. W. movement, is being sent through the mails concealed within a sheet torn from some legitimate and conservative newspaper. The purpose is, of course, to deceive the postal employees and probably to deter them from throwing the publication away. As a matter of fact, articles in a recent issue of *The Rebel Worker*, entitled "Using the Espionage Act to Terrorize Labor," and "Some Judicial Atrocities," should bar its admission to postal privileges.

ANYBODY who thinks that it requires skill and patience to drive a motor car through a traffic jam in an American city, says an automobile exporter, should try the same experience in Japan or China. There, it seems, the mass of slow-moving vehicles and pedestrians creates a condition that makes driving through congested traffic in New York or Chicago seem a thing of ease and rapidity, whilst the pedestrian, cheerfully content in the knowledge that he has the right of way, pays no attention whatever to the sound of a motor horn. China and Japan, apparently, will not be Westernized in this respect until they import a few traffic policemen to teach the gentle art of coordinating the speed of animals, human beings, and motor cars.

WHEN the former Canadian patrol fleet, stationed during the war at Halifax, goes fishing it will recruit the United States fishing fleet with seven of the largest and fastest steam-propelled vessels that have ever been used in that industry. The vessels have been purchased from the Canadian Government by a New York fishing firm. The transaction incidentally suggests the important part now played by steamers in a deep-sea calling that one instinctively associates with fishing schooners and Gloucester, Massachusetts, rather than fishing steamers and the port of New York. And yet to those who see the fisherman close at hand he remains as picturesque under steam as he was under canvas.

A WELL-KNOWN baseball player, returning to the United States from "over there," frankly admits that the French have little if any more liking for the national game of the United States than they had when the American Army brought it over. The report conflicts with earlier tales of French enthusiasm, but it sounds convincing. Nations do not easily understand or grow fond of the sports followed by other nations. One is reminded of the Frenchman, in one of Sir Conan Doyle's stories, who chased the fox with a company of British officers, and how surprised he was when nobody admired him for winning the game by overtaking and destroying the fox.

EVERY year Honolulu is becoming more popular with American tourists, the reason being that the people and the municipal government strive, from year to year, to make their city more attractive. For instance, an organization of Honolulu women, which for some time has been working to extirpate the billboard nuisance, is now able to announce that complete success is at hand.